

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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LULL IN MEAT IMPORT MOVEMENT.

Imports of fresh meats at the port of New York during the past week were confined to transshipments via Liverpool, both from Argentina and Australia. Regular weekly sailings of direct boats from South America have not yet been put in operation, and as a result there was a gap of about ten days between arrivals of direct shipments from there. Direct Australian service will be intermittent until the Panama Canal is opened, when New York will be brought considerably nearer these antipodean sources of supply than is London.

Arrivals for the past week totaled 17,034 quarters of beef, 559 quarters of veal, 4,000 sheep and 628 lamb carcasses, all via Liverpool. Of this 13,698 quarters of chilled beef were from South America and 3,336 quarters of frozen beef from Australia. The veal and mutton was all frozen Australian stuff.

Reports by cable show that exports from Argentina to the United States during the past week amounted to 4,000 quarters frozen and chilled beef and 4,000 carcasses mutton, compared with 18,000 quarters beef, 8,000 carcasses mutton and 4,000 carcasses lamb the week previous. Since January 1 exports have totalled 233,000 quarters beef, 65,000 carcasses mutton and 32,000 carcasses lamb from Argentina.

DANISH BACON EXPORTS.

As compared with the preceding two years, 1913 showed a decrease of about 4,000,000 pounds in bacon exports from Denmark. However, the average price in 1913 was fully 10 per cent. above that of 1912, and the value of the exports was about \$3,752,000 more.

There are 60 bacon factories in Denmark, the activities of which are based on the export of pork to England, and these plants slaughtered 2,300,000 pigs last year. The export of cured pork to England has attained such proportions that one-half the total imports of bacon into Great Britain in 1912 were Danish. The Danish breeder endeavors to feed his swine so they will have precisely the quality that the English prefer.

The Danish bacon factories are equipped with modern apparatus and the slaughtering in every factory takes place under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture. This surgeon inspects the internal organs of the pigs, and only those carcasses that are absolutely free from disease and defects are salted down for export to England.

VETERINARIAN vs PRACTICAL MEAT INSPECTOR Protest Against Method of Meat Inspection Supervision

Ever since the enactment of the Federal meat inspection law the meat industry has given the government its hearty support and co-operation in the enforcement of the law. Very little has been said publicly in criticism of the government inspection service, or of the hardships and losses which have been suffered through the enforcement of the regulations.

But the trade has felt that it has had ground for criticism in some respects. One of the grievances has been the extent to which veterinarians have dominated the inspection service, and the fact that their views have been given precedence over those of practical packinghouse experts in the government service. The trade has believed that a practical meat man is more competent to supervise much of the meat manufacturing process than is a veterinarian.

This view is expressed in a letter addressed to The National Provisioner in reply to an article appearing recently in its columns from the pen of a government veterinarian on the subject of meat inspection. The letter follows:

Practical Packinghouse Man vs. Veterinarian.
Kansas City, Mo., April 19, 1914.

Editor The National Provisioner:

In your issues of February 28 and March 7 there appeared an article entitled "Meat Inspection in the United States as Viewed from the Standpoint of a Government Inspector," by Thomas Castor, V. M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. If not inconsistent with the policy of The National Provisioner, I desire to make the following reply to the Doctor's article:

In the year 1890, when the first Federal Meat Inspection law became operative, I was actively engaged in the preparing of meat food products in one of the largest packing establishments in the United States, and up until a few months ago I have been continuously engaged in the same occupation. It is my recollection that there was no inspection of pork products or any other meat food product in the United States prior to October, 1906, other than the issuing and affixing of government stamps on all packages of pork and beef or the products prepared therefrom for export trade. And there was no one in the government Meat Inspection service prior to 1906 who was qualified to or authorized to make a practical inspection of meats or meat food products prepared either for interstate or foreign commerce, other than the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection up to that time.

As soon as the law of June 30, 1906, was passed there came into the government service the practical packinghouse man, qualified

by his long years of experience in the curing, processing and manufacturing of meats and meat food products to conduct and supervise such inspection as the law authorized the Department of Agriculture to install in all meat packing establishments then engaged or wishing to engage in interstate or foreign commerce. And since that time we have had practical inspection of all meats and meat food products entering into interstate and foreign commerce.

I do not wish to detract in any way from the importance of the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection conducted by the veterinarians. Insofar as I know it is a good work, well done. But as soon as the veterinarian gets through with the dressed carcass which he has passed as free from disease his responsibility ceases, and it is passed on to the meat inspector, who takes the carcass and its parts along through the process of curing and manufacturing, requiring from ten days to six months, and finally delivering the meat or meat food product to the consumer sound, wholesome and fit for human food.

The meat inspector must take into consideration all the changes that may occur during the process of cure and manufacture due to defective refrigeration, atmospheric conditions, and their effect on the meats under his supervision, the killing of overheated animals and what it may lead to, and last but not least, the carelessness of employees of the packing establishments and the effect such carelessness may have on the meat under his supervision. He by his watchfulness and his ability serves the packer or his foreman as a check on careless employees, and thereby helps to conserve the food supply.

Why Should Impractical Men Supervise Practical Men?

It seems strange to me, looking at this matter from a practical viewpoint, why the Bureau of Animal Industry authorities insist on having impractical men supervise the practical men in the meat inspection service. I know from experience as foreman of a department that the inefficiency of such supervision has many times brought ridicule on the Federal Meat Inspection service, as through their lack of practical knowledge they often take steps from which they must recede.

If the people are to have what they are paying for—an efficient meat inspection service—then let them have practical supervision.

I am told that Civil Service rules require that an applicant for a position as a meat inspector must have had five years' practical experience in the curing, processing and manufacturing of meats and meat food products before he is eligible to take said examination. That being the case, and I believe it is a good rule, intended to establish a high standard of efficiency, why in the name of

(Continued on page 38.)

FUTURE OF THE ARGENTINE BEEF INDUSTRY

Review of Its Growth and Future Possibilities

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

Slaughter of Cows, Steers and Calves.

Estimates of the slaughter of cows, steers and calves in Argentina have been compiled from trustworthy sources, with results that may be found in Table 1. There are three classes of slaughtering establishments, namely, the chilling and freezing establishments of the exporters, the salting establishments and the public slaughterhouses, which slaughter for domestic consumption.

Although the total number of cattle in the Republic declined after 1908, and had not recovered the decrease by the end of 1912, it will be observed in this table that the cows slaughtered in the public slaughterhouses increased from 382,114 in 1908 to 948,088 in 1912; that the slaughtered steers increased from 445,487 in 1908 to 665,296 in 1912; and that the slaughtered calves increased from 194,774 in 1908 to 316,878 in 1911, the number for 1912 not being obtainable.

In the salting establishments also the slaughter of cows and steers increased in large degree from 1908 to 1912. There is little or no calf slaughtering in these establishments. As might be expected, the increase of slaughter in the chilling and freezing establishments has been enormous. For cows, the increase was from 16,452 in 1908 to 122,929 in 1912; for steers, the increase was from 709,498 in 1908 to 1,245,091 in 1912; and for calves, the increase was from 7,835 in 1908 to 18,626 in 1912.

Upon consolidating the slaughter of the three classes of establishments it appears that the slaughtered cows increased from 426,321 in 1908 to 1,155,985 in 1912, or 171 per cent.; the slaughtered steers increased from 1,375,406 in 1908 to 2,225,497 in 1912, or 62 per cent.; and the slaughtered calves increased from 202,609 in 1908 to 340,158 in 1911, or 68 per cent.

To show how the increased slaughter has counted against the restoration of the number of cattle of 1908, the percentage of increase of slaughter in the two years 1911 and 1912 over that of the two years 1909 and 1910, when the number of cattle was considerably diminished below the number of 1908 on account of drought, has been computed. The slaughter of cows increased 79 per cent., of steers 36 per cent., and of calves (to 1911 only) 29 per cent.

Very evidently, future increase in the supply of beef from Argentina must depend on a slaughter that is below the natural increase of the herds. The report of the slaughter for 1913 has not been received, but it is a matter of general knowledge in Argentina that cow slaughter was overdone during the year; and, if so, this overslaughter of breeding stock has postponed to that extent an increase of beef production out of the natural increase of the herds.

Exports of Meat Animals and Packinghouse Products.

A full statement of the exports of meat animals and packinghouse products from Argentina has been compiled for each year from 1895 to 1912, with results that may be found in Table 2. The exports of chilled beef did not begin until 1908, when 13,783,159 pounds were exported. The amount increased to 55,624,263 pounds in 1912, and to a much higher quantity in 1913.

Argentine chilled beef is rapidly displacing Argentine frozen beef in the British market, a change promoted by the Chicago interests that have become predominant in the Argentine chilling and freezing establishments.

The frozen beef exported from Argentina in 1895 weighed 3,498,870 pounds, in 1908 it weighed 384,841,590 pounds, and in 1912 it weighed 700,225,052 pounds.

The exports of chilled and frozen beef increased 90 per cent. from 1908 to 1912.

The exported live cattle numbered 408,126 in 1895, and has not since been equalled in any one year. The number fell to as low a figure as 60,916 in 1908, and the largest number since 1905 was reached in 1912, when it was 261,416. Prohibition of imports into the United Kingdom, on account of foot-and-mouth disease in Argentina, accounts for the great decline in exports of cattle.

The jerked-beef trade was at one time very large and the exports amounted to 121,450,000 pounds in 1895. In 1912 the exports of this beef had dwindled to 19,453,390 pounds.

The frozen-mutton trade reached its height in 1904, when 195,365,000 pounds were exported. Fluctuations mark the exports of subsequent years, and in 1912 the exports were 154,707,805 pounds.

Argentina's exports of live meat animals and of packinghouse products may be consoli-

dated into a total if expressed in value. For 1895 the combined values amounted to \$18,746,218; in 1908 the amount was \$37,912,228; and in 1912 it was \$67,252,319.

(Continued on page 35.)

CATTLE FEEDING PROBLEMS.

That no rule by which beef producers can work exists is indicated by the erratic nature of the cattle market the past winter. Much philosophy has been seriously confounded, especially the theory that the warmed-up steer alone is capable of paying its board bill. If any rule is worth acceptance it is the axiomatic one that the market almost invariably refuses to repeat its performance of the previous year.

This emphasizes another self-evident fact: that each season creates its own peculiar problems. During the past two months the short-fed steer has been an indifferent market actor, while qualified cattle have given reasonably satisfactory returns. What influence imports of medium and low-grade beef have had on the cheaper grades of native cattle is the subject of difference of opinion, but that this competition has not been favorable to prices will not be disputed.

The industrial situation, at all times unfavorable, has been a factor, and the persistent cashing of low-dressing bullocks another. The unsatisfactory season has, however, served to ground in the public mind the fact that ill-bred cattle are unsatisfactory gainers and a widespread demand for good bulls is an encouraging outgrowth. The average feeder realizes that on high-priced land, with feed bills on a lofty basis, the use of cattle popularly known as "good doers" is imperative, if profit is to result.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

OUTLOOK IN THE SALT INDUSTRY.

In the report of the International Salt Company for the year ended February 28, 1914, President Mortimer B. Fuller says:

"After deducting all maintenance and operating expenses, administration charges, selling cost, taxes, insurance, etc., combined gross earnings of subsidiary companies were \$665,478. After payment of interest on bonds of the International Salt Company and the Retsof Mining Company and on the outstanding three-year collateral trust notes, the administration expenses of the company, after deducting the proportion of earnings applicable to stock of subsidiaries held by other interests, the net earnings were \$293,290.

"The company's properties are in first-class physical condition. Further economies have been effected in manufacture, and operating results demonstrate a high standard of plant efficiency.

"The outlook for the coming year seems to be favorable, but as general business conditions affecting the salt industry are in an unsettled state—the demand being limited to requirements of the trade for immediate consumption only—and on account of the uncertain outcome of the situation created by free salt, it is impossible to make a very satisfactory or more definite forecast."

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

TABLE 1.—Number of cattle slaughtered in Argentina in chilling and freezing, salting, and public slaughterhouses, 1904-1912.

Year.	Total.			Chilling and freezing establishments.		
	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.
1904	359,367	988,811	108,454	1,746	306,352	.....
1905	283,437	1,290,767	106,697	2,527	517,036	.....
1906	305,279	1,280,309	119,960	954	563,517	.....
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	426,321	1,375,406	202,609	16,452	709,498	7,835
1909	564,023	1,487,507	224,622	39,953	758,782	9,989
1910	799,680	1,554,405	301,095	108,338	832,150	12,917
1911	1,278,328	1,952,053	340,158	150,245	1,094,000	23,280
1912	1,155,985	2,225,497	.....	122,929	1,245,091	18,626
Year.	Salting establishments.			Public slaughterhouses.		
	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.	Cows.	Steers.	Calves.
1904	22,781	212,959	.....	335,110	469,500	108,454
1905	28,329	304,030	.....	252,581	468,801	106,697
1906	39,075	245,108	.....	264,350	471,689	119,960
1907	.....	.....	.....	382,414	452,780	151,955
1908	27,755	220,421	.....	382,114	445,487	194,774
1909	59,515	287,981	.....	470,573	440,744	214,633
1910	114,381	318,757	2,118	576,961	418,588	286,060
1911	86,871	306,741	.....	1,041,212	538,406	316,878
1912	84,968	315,110	.....	948,088	665,296	.....

*Number omitted from sources of information. †Data incomplete.

LABOR TROUBLE IN MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA

An Abortive Strike of Butcher Workmen and Other News

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, March 21, 1914.

The strike of employees in the meat trade in Sydney, New South Wales, which paralyzed trade locally and interfered to some extent with the export trade, has been settled, and the men are back at work, after some weeks of idleness. They are back practically where they were before they started, except that they lost many thousands of pounds sterling in wages, and the master butchers suffered to a heavy extent in being unable to carry on their business.

Like a number of other strikes in Australia, this one savored of something like coercion to get to the Arbitration Court with their case. The number of disputes is now so great and the machinery of the courts so cumbersome that it takes a long time to get a complaint heard. It is becoming a favorite pastime with large organizations to precipitate a dispute so that the matter is hurried before the court to prevent dislocation of trade and industry.

The terms of settlement provided for a return to work at the old rates, the application for a variation of the award of the tribunal which fixes wages to be pushed ahead at once. The dispute as to whether the hours worked per week should be 49 or 50 was settled by splitting the difference, making it 49½. A promise was made by the butchers that there would be no discrimination. The men undertook on their part to refer to the industrial tribunal all future disputes without cessation of work.

As I have said, this dispute principally affected the local trade, but some of the exporters were mixed up in it. When the men returned to work some of the beef slaughtermen demanded a week's wages for the time during which they could not do any work, declaring that they had been the subjects of a "lockout" by the masters. This caused a temporary difficulty in starting full work; but it was got over, and business resumed as usual.

Through the association of the exporters with the strike it appeared at one stage as if the steamer Ventura would have to leave for the United States without the large consignment of beef that was promised; but this trouble was overcome. One exporter alone had engaged space for 400,000 pounds of beef. As he had promised not to export meat if there was a danger of the local people being left without a supply, he renounced his right to 200,000 pounds of space, and felt very much aggrieved that another member of the committee formed in connection with the strike readily took it up.

Not Afraid of American Meat Packers.

A most interesting statement on the position of the American meat companies who are coming to Australia was made in this city a few days ago by Mr. Sidney Kidman, known in Australia as "the cattle king," by reason of the large number of cattle he owns. He confessed to his interviewer that he did not quite know how many stock he owned, but the number was probably a quarter of a million of cattle and 200,000 sheep.

Mr. Kidman did not share the general fear

expressed with regard to the arrival of the American companies. He thought that they would be no more guilty of alleged monopolistic practices than the companies that were operating before they came. The old companies would still be able to do well, while great benefit would arise from the object lessons given by the Americans in modern methods of handling meat and by-products.

Mr. Kidman was astonished at the completeness of Swift & Company's new plant, and he knows something of the methods of handling stock. He expressed the opinion that the outlook for stock in Australia was very bright. The good prices, he said, would induce owners to keep their cows instead of marketing them, and so increase and improve their holdings.

At the recent annual meeting of the Master Butchers, Ltd., at Adelaide, reference was made to the fact that this body imports its sausage casings direct from America. The firm has also to import its skewers from the Continent, as colonial manufacturers seem to be unable to get a supply of seasoned wood.

It is likely that a new meat plant will be erected in the Northern Territory, probably at Darwin, by the Union Cold Storage Company, which recently purchased a number of large stations (cattle ranches) in the Territory. On Victoria Downs, in the Northern Territory, which is owned by Bovril, Australia (meat preservers), of which Mr. Kidman is a director, about 120,000 head of cattle are now held.

The British War Office, having excluded frozen mutton from meat contracts for the army, the New Zealand Government representative has undertaken to demonstrate to the War Office the suitability of the New Zealand mutton for army rations.

Meat Exports to North America.

A return which has been prepared shows that the exports of frozen meat to North American ports and Honolulu during last year were as follows: Mutton carcasses, 42,327; lamb carcasses, 1,600; beef quarters, 54,985. In January of this year 300 carcasses of mutton and 1,744 quarters of beef were exported to the same places, while the Ventura took from New South Wales over 3,000 carcasses of mutton, 870 quarters of beef and 110 carcasses of veal to San Francisco and 875 quarters of beef to Honolulu.

Prices for stock in Australia are varying greatly. Mutton is said to be costing exporters in New South Wales 3d. per pound green, and lamb over 4d. per pound. The companies operating in North Queensland, near to the regions where stock are raised, are said to be paying on the basis of 21 shillings per 100 pounds, while in the south they are paying up to 27 shillings per 100 pounds. In New Zealand up to 4d. is being paid for mutton, and up to 6¼d. for lamb for export.

Meat plants on the north island of New Zealand have been busy in preparing beef for export. Its cost was about 26 shillings per 100 pounds, and in Auckland the exporters gave as much as 27s. 6d. Most of this beef is intended for export to America.

Dr. E. C. Joss, of the U. S. Bureau of Ani-

mal Industry, who was deputed by the government of your country to report on the meat supplies of Australia and New Zealand, has just left the latter country on the completion of his mission. He maintained silence to the end of his tour. His report should be interesting reading to Australians, if not to the people of your country. It should show what supply of beef and mutton your people may expect from this part of the world.

Not as Much Beef as Is Supposed.

I have already expressed my view that the supply will not be so great as some people think, and I find that the same tone is taken by a writer in the pastoralists' journal, who ridiculed a statement made by Mr. Russell Rayson, a returned traveler, that in five years Australia would export more frozen beef than any other country in the world. The writer asks where this is to come from, seeing that Australia has only 11,000,000 head of cattle, including a large number of dairy stock.

The main portion of the Patea meat works in New Zealand has been burned, including the preserving department, the slaughterhouse, manure and tallow stores, and large stocks of meat and tallow. The loss was estimated at £10,000.

The commercial agent in the East for the New South Wales Government has called the attention of his principals to the prospect of the large government cold storage works at Manila being offered for sale. The plant was erected by the United States government at the time of the American occupation of the Philippines, and is said to have cost a large sum of money.

A proposal is on foot to start a meat plant on the northwest coast of the little island of Tasmania, which is one of the States of Australia. Stock owners and farmers have already taken up some thousands of shares. The State government has undertaken to advance a loan of £1 for every £1 subscribed, with interest fixed at 4½ per cent. So far the island has not been classed as a stock country.

The keeping of hogs in Australia is more or less haphazard. If a farmer has a good crop of corn, and prices for it are low he buys up a number of pigs and raises them. But there is nothing continuous about the business, except that each farmer has a few head. Hitherto the pigs have mostly been killed by proprietary concerns, but a number of co-operative companies have been formed. A new company established in this district issued a report on its operations for six months showing a net profit of £4,292. In that period 13,200 pigs were killed, and suppliers were advanced 5d. per lb. The company reported that already it found difficulty in filling all the orders for its products.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the ninth in a series of letters from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have strengthened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.

MEAT EXTRACT AND BOUILLON CUBE.

A Canadian reader writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I wish to obtain description of the method of making bouillon cubes, and also meat extracts. I want to make first-class products.

First-class meat extracts, whether "solid" or "fluid," are made from fresh lean beef trimmings divested of all fat and cut into small pieces, but not hashed. The meat is put into a steam pressure tank with water until about three-fourths full, and the man-hole securely closed. Steam is then turned on gradually until a pressure of fifteen to twenty pounds has been reached, and the cooking continued three to five hours, according to quantity and quality of the stock being processed. Too long cooking and too high steam pressure is to be avoided, as it will produce too dark colored a product, which is also liable to have a "burnt" flavor.

When the cooking is finished the liquid extract is withdrawn in the usual way to storage vats, is well skimmed and run through a strainer to the vacuum evaporator. This is done while it is hot, but not at boiling point. The solid residue from the tank is pressed free of all liquid. The liquid is then reduced to about 20 to 30 degs. Baumé, when it is transferred to a jacketed finishing kettle or pan, porcelain-lined and fitted with an agitator. Salt is now added, according to judgment, usually about 5 to 10 per cent., and in some instances spices if desired; these sparingly, however.

The product may be reduced to a moisture basis of 15 to 20 per cent., the extract being 80 to 85 per cent. total solids, including salt and spices.

The yield of extract varies according to quality and material, extent of steam pressure and time of cooking. However, under the foregoing formula it is considered that 40 pounds of lean boneless beef will yield 1 pound of extract, of which from 80 to 85 per cent. is soluble in alcohol.

Good meats, fattened and boned, contain 25 per cent. of dry substance and 75 per cent. of water, and will produce about 1 pound of extract per 30 pounds of beef, the extract containing 85 per cent. of solids, the balance being moisture.

This product is known as "solid" beef extract, the "fluid" or semi-solid extract containing perhaps 50 per cent. of moisture.

Extracts made of other than fresh lean beef—for instance, organs of different kinds, etc.—while practically identical in all respects to that made of lean beef, so experts claim, must be labeled in the United States according to the organ or portion of the animal used in the manufacture of the extract.

Some manufacturers add a little granulated sugar as well as salt, helping the flavor of the article as well as the preservation thereof to some extent. Extracts may be made from cooking liquors of different kinds much the same as tankwater is reduced to "stick"; practically the same operation with the same result.

Bouillon cubes are made of cooked meat, liquors, vegetables and spices. The liquor may be that resulting from cooking beef, chicken, etc.; the vegetables may be carrots, parsnips, turnips, celery, etc., and an addition of parsley to enhance flavor; the spices may be such as thyme, nutmeg, cloves, pepper, cinnamon, etc., according to the flavor desired.

The fresh vegetables should be thoroughly cleaned, chopped and boiled in the liquor until all the virtue contained has been extracted, the spices contained in a bag being boiled therein at the same time. When sufficiently cooked the liquor is strained to another kettle, the solid residue pressed and the liquor strained and added to the first drawing.

Reboiling is then effected in the second kettle and all scum removed as it rises to

the surface, after which the liquor is strained and passed to the evaporator and reduced to a "solid" extract. It is then run to a porcelain-lined kettle fitted with an agitator, and about 15 per cent. of salt is added and a like amount of granulated sugar, with sufficient wheat gluten to render the mass of such a consistency that it may be cut into cubes after being spread in shallow pans to cool and "set."

Bouillon cubes may be made of "solid" beef extract, celery salt and wheat gluten mixed to a consistency admitting of its being cut into cubes.

RECIPE FOR SUMMER SAUSAGE.

The following inquiry is from a New Jersey subscriber:

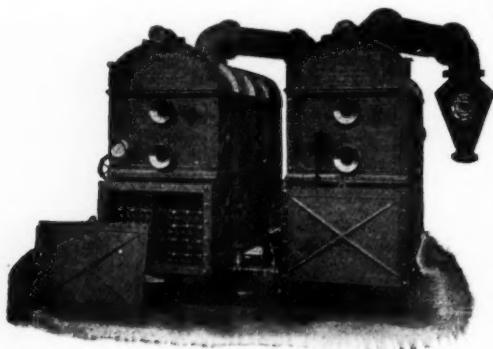
Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a good recipe for summer sausage?

The following is recommended as an excellent recipe for summer sausage: Use lean beef, 40 lbs.; lean pork, 60 lbs.; back fat, 20 lbs., cut into thin strips; 4 lbs. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ground pepper, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. saltpeter and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. granulated sugar. First chop the beef rather fine, then add pork and chop together until medium fine; then add back fat and chop all together about two minutes. The seasoning should be added shortly after adding the pork, well distributed. After the mass is well ground and mixed, make into loaves, well worked so as to exclude all air and leave in the cooler over night.

Use beef or hog bungs which have been well washed and turned in hot water. The fat should be all trimmed off the gut, being careful not to cut any holes therein, however. Then wipe dry with clean cloth and re-turn, when they are ready for filling. Take every precaution to exclude air in stuffing.

After stuffing, hang in a dry place where there is a good circulation of dry air until the sausage assumes a pronounced red color. Then put in cold smoke 24 to 36 hours. Never allow frost to touch this sausage. There is no question as to the standard of this sausage being high if all instructions given here are strictly followed.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25

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A COTTON OIL REMEDY

Cotton oil interests have not been pleased with the attitude of discrimination which foreign governments have taken toward their product, particularly countries which are interested in competing oils, or which have other selfish reasons for their attitude toward products of the United States. The result of this discrimination, particularly in the case of Austria-Hungary, has been to deprive our oil trade of a valuable export market.

The facts are well known and do not need rehearsal here. The figures have been published until they should be familiar to every oil man. In the case of Austria-Hungary, the most striking example, they show an annual export trade of millions of gallons which has fallen off to nothing. And why? Because the Austro-Hungarian government has imposed a duty on American cotton oil which shuts it out of the markets of that country.

The remedy is at hand and within the reach of the trade, if the trade will only use it. Both the Taft and the Wilson administrations have used every means in their power to get a square deal from the Austro-Hungarian government, but without result. They get fair answers and specious promises in plenty, but nothing more substantial. Why? Because our government has no power to enforce its demands.

President Taft wanted a law which would enable him to use forcible persuasion in such cases as this, when the other kind of persuasion had no effect. He didn't get it. Such a "club" was put in the Underwood tariff bill by those who saw the necessity for it, but it was stricken out in conference—why, no one knows. The law as it stands has no "teeth" in it, and government officials, no matter how willing, can get no results with it.

That a law with "teeth" in it will work was proved in the case of grain and flour. The grain and flour interests succeeded in keeping such a clause in the law, and when Argentina prepared to discriminate against our grain products the authorities at Washington very quickly brought the South American government to terms by applying the discrimination clause to Argentina.

What the grain men got the cotton oil men can have if they will go after it. The only way to get it is to keep after Congress until Congress amends the tariff act to include such a clause applying to our cottonseed products exports. If the oil mill interests really want to sell more oil abroad they must get after their Senators and Congressmen and keep after them until they "get action." Finding fault with helpless government officials will do no good.

Insist that the law be amended. Put the "teeth" in it and see what will happen! Every oil mill owner in the country is vitally interested in this matter, and he should get busy with his Senator and Congressman at once.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MARKETS

In the agitation to reduce the cost of living which has been such a feature in recent years one of the favorite topics of the cost-of-living reformers was the establishment of public markets, co-operative markets and similar devices which they claimed would greatly reduce the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer. The idea had in it the germs of common sense, but the idealists did not stop to reason out their plans, and the result was the promulgation of much nonsense.

Intelligent investigation has developed the need for more economical food distribution in almost all lines, especially in large centers of population. It is conceded that our methods of marketing farm produce are wasteful, involved and expensive. Thanks to

the modern methods of our meat packers the same cannot be said of meat products. But it is a fact that everywhere there is room for and need of reform in methods of getting much of our food supply from producer to consumer.

The trouble is that the hasty have confused wholesale and retail distribution. They have jumped to the conclusion that because food was high the method of marketing it was faulty all the way through. Their plans of reform have overshot themselves when they carried so far as to advocate the public retail market in place of the neighborhood retail dealer.

In Europe they have gone into this cost of living problem deeper than we have in this country, because the necessity arose there earlier than it did here. They have planned and experimented for years and tried out all sorts of schemes. What have they found? Our investigators returning from a study of European cities report that sanely-planned, wholesale market systems have achieved good results, but that practically everywhere the public retail market has been a failure.

In his "History of the Market System of Berlin" Edgar Lange reviews conditions in all the other cities of Europe as well as the German capital. In drawing his conclusions concerning the significance of what he calls the decentralized retail trade as contrasted with retail market centers he says:

"The free retail trade meets in every way the demands for the provisioning of the population of the big city, because it is not tied down to a few fixed trading places inside of the city, but may settle down in stores, and so count on a sure and sufficient custom trade; or it may seek opportunities for sale in the more mobile street traffic.

"The varied distribution of the working hours in the callings in a big city do not allow a uniform subdivision of the day for every household. In addition to this in a large city in the majority of cases the places of employment are far from the homes of the workers, and many female members of households, who have to do the buying of the necessities of life, are obliged to work to some extent for a living, either in or outside of the home.

"Instead of making it necessary to buy the daily foodstuffs for the household in distant market halls and retail markets, the free retail trade offers the great advantage of a retail store located near the house and very often in it, and one that can be reached quickly every day at any hour. The goods are uniformly priced, and the slight increase in price resulting from the high store rents is repaid by the saving in time. For the saying 'time is money' has no better application than in the life of large city populations."

Wherever the centralized retail market plan has been tried in congested centers of population it has failed, except in peculiar cases like that of commuters' markets in New York and under certain conditions in London. The independent retailer will always hold his own so long as he honestly tries to cater fairly to his trade, because in a large city "time is money," and people are willing to pay for convenience. Indeed, they have to.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Planters' Cotton Oil Company, Tifton, Ga., will erect an additional oil tank.

The Boswell Oil Mill Company, Boswell, Okla., will erect a cottonseed oil mill.

Swift & Company will erect a branch house at Easton, Pa. It will be 40 x 104 feet.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company's mill at Kosse, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The mill of the Farmers' Cotton Oil Company at Kosse, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The fertilizer plant of the Ashburn Oil Mills at Ashburn, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

The large main barn of the Brighton Stock Yards at Brighton, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

The Rule Cotton Oil Company will erect a new seed house, 80 x 200 feet, costing about \$10,000.

A seed-cleaning machine will be installed at Donaldsonville, Ga., by the Donaldsonville Oil Mill.

It is reported that the Ashburn Oil Mills will rebuild its burned fertilizer plant at Ashburn, Ga.

Leas & McVitty Tanning Company, Buena Vista, Va., will rebuild its burned chip-drying plant.

C. P. Reid and others have purchased property of the Rose City Cotton Oil Company at Argenta, Ark.

The Texarkana Cotton Oil Company, Texarkana, Tex., will erect a 150-ton fertilizer plant to cost \$10,000.

The Fork Township Oil Mill, Trunville, S. C., contemplates installing machinery for fertilizer mixing plant.

The newly remodeled cold storage plant of the Webb Packing Company at Detroit, Mich., was opened last week.

The Boyce Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company, Boyce, La., contemplates the erection of a fertilizer mixing plant.

P. A. Fitzhugh, Houston, Tex., and associates will soon organize a company to erect a cotton oil mill at Texas City, Tex.

The Riverside Cotton Oil Company, Fort Worth, Tex., will abandon its present cold press system and install hydraulic system.

The Kelford Fertilizer Company, Kelford, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. R. Brown and others.

The Farmers' Union Fertilizer Company, Sputh Hill, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. R. Jessup is president.

F. F. Florence, H. H. Berryman and others have incorporated the Alto Cotton Oil Company of Alto, Tex., with \$25,000 capital stock.

The Ringling Cotton Oil Company, Ringling, Okla., will erect oil mills and fertilizer plants at Collinsville, Cullman and Odenville, Ala.

The Raleigh Cotton Oil Company, Raleigh, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. C. Drewry, G. H. Andrews and others.

The Imperial Cotton Oil Company, Statesville, N. C., contemplates erecting an additional warehouse at Mooresville, N. C., for seed and mill products.

The cattle feeding barns of Morris & Company at Peoria, Ill., have been destroyed by fire together with quite a number of cattle. The loss is estimated at \$400,000.

The Hylan A. Benton Company, Amsterdams, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock to deal in livestock. H. A. Benton, A. H. Benton and W. Costler are the incorporators.

The recently incorporated Bradley Packing and Cold Storage Company, Cleveland, Tenn., has organized with G. T. Hall, president; L. D. Campbell, secretary, and W. F. McIntire, treasurer.

James T. Downey Company, Dover, Del.,

has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 to manufacture and sell oleomargarine, cooking oils, etc. J. M. Satterfield, W. P. Carrow and M. M. Hiron are the incorporators.

The Paul P. Reymann Packing Company, Wheeling, W. Va., has elected P. O. Reymann president, A. Reymann vice-president and C. Hirsch secretary-treasurer. Will remodel the Reymann Brewing Company's plant, extending around \$150,000.

MEAT EXPORTS FOR MARCH.

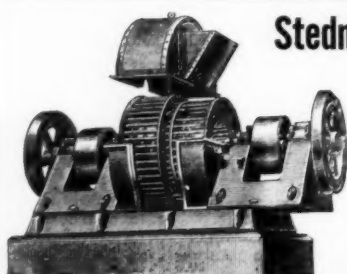
Exports of meat and dairy products for the month of March, according to the government's preliminary figures, were two and a half million dollars less in value than for the same month a year ago. Exports for the nine months ending with March were 10 million dollars in excess of those for a like period of the previous year. The decreases for March were in bacon, 7 million pounds less; hams, 3½ million pounds less; lard, 8 million pounds less; tallow, one million pounds less; oleo oil, 2½ million pounds less; neutral lard, 3 million pounds less; cured beef, one million pounds less. The increases for the nine months were chiefly in pork products, and made up from heavier shipments earlier in the year. Such shipments are now rapidly falling off.

A synopsis of exports for March, with comparisons, follows:

	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
Beef, fresh, lbs.	506,722	757,175
Beef, fresh, value	\$66,079	\$89,708
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,807,202	2,712,480
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$177,246	\$278,133
Bacon, lbs.	13,006,305	20,616,585
Bacon, value	\$1,787,227	\$2,636,743
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	12,211,495	15,749,107
Hams and shoulders, value	\$1,776,499	\$2,139,627
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,301,303	3,291,203
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$353,292	\$353,335
Lard, lbs.	37,917,001	45,929,955
Lard, value	\$4,307,827	\$5,152,350
Tallow, lbs.	651,216	1,741,017
Tallow, value	\$39,803	\$109,682
Oleo oil, lbs.	7,709,569	10,100,910
Oleo oil, value	\$709,534	\$1,164,339
Neutral lard, lbs.	2,571,824	5,409,541
Neutral lard, value	\$276,926	\$622,818
Total meat and dairy products, value	\$10,275,056	\$12,739,140

A synopsis of exports for the nine months, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	9 mos., 1913-14.	9 mos., 1912-13.
Beef, fresh, lbs.	4,023,179	5,310,466
Beef, fresh, value	\$569,639	\$663,049
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	17,372,316	19,055,830
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$1,713,996	\$1,815,740
Bacon, lbs.	157,807,712	151,576,355
Bacon, value	\$20,975,100	\$19,006,408
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	125,842,124	111,895,909
Hams and shoulders, value	\$18,186,646	\$14,885,581
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	36,748,570	31,279,515
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$4,025,463	\$3,224,328
Lard, lbs.	370,271,838	355,198,813
Lard, value	\$42,817,216	\$39,636,647
Tallow, lbs.	11,961,650	22,112,923
Tallow, value	\$766,720	\$1,379,648
Oleo oil, lbs.	65,417,063	58,524,145
Oleo oil, value	\$6,933,783	\$6,964,691
Neutral lard, lbs.	21,613,133	36,964,919
Neutral lard, value	\$2,470,567	\$4,244,352
Total meat and dairy products, value	\$103,910,993	\$93,682,137



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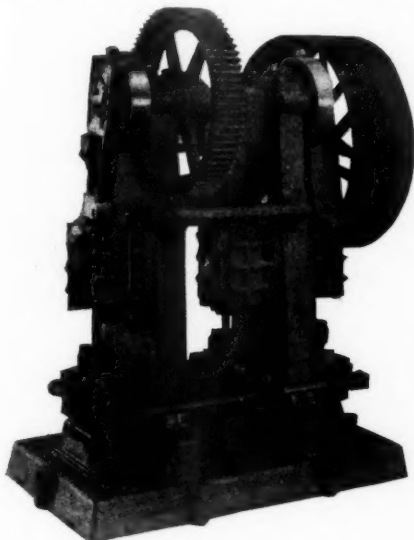
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW TRIPLEX HYDRAULIC PUMP.

The accompanying illustration shows a new vertical type of single-acting, triplex hydraulic pump as designed and built by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mt. Gilead, Ohio. This type of pump is made in three runs of sizes. The "J" pump has a stroke of 8 inches, and is equipped with plungers $\frac{7}{8}$ inch to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. The "JJ" pump has a stroke of 12 inches and has plungers 1 inch to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.



NEW VERTICAL TRIPLEX PUMP.

The "JJJ" pump has a stroke of 12 inches and has plungers $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 inches in diameter.

This pump has a range of pressure capacity from 600 pounds to 16,000 pounds per square inch, depending on the size of the piston. These pumps are driven by either belt or electric motor. The "J" size requires 25 horsepower to operate, the "JJ" 50 horsepower and the "JJJ" 100 horsepower. The effective speed of each of the three pistons is 33 1-3 feet per minute for the "J" pump, and 45 feet for the "JJ" and "JJJ."

These pumps are fitted with screw glands working against followers when equipped for high-pressure work, or with stud glands when equipped with large pistons for low-pressure work. The pistons are packed with compression packing. Forged steel is used in the

construction of the high-pressure pump cylinders and crank shafts. The cross-heads are guided and fitted with cast iron adjusting shoes which are bored to provide a perfect guide. The connecting rods are made of open hearth cast steel, and have bronze bearings with wedge and screw adjustments at both ends.

When this pump is operated by a belt it has a single reduction of gears for the "J" size, and a double reduction of the "JJ" and "JJJ." The pulleys can be arranged to drive from either end.

When a motor is used to operate this pump it has a double reduction of gears for all sizes. The first reduction has a ratio of 5 to 1. The second reduction depends on the speed of the motor used. The height of the "J" pump is 5 feet 9 inches; the "JJ" 8 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; "JJJ" 8 feet 10 inches.

Further detailed specifications will be supplied to interested parties.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR GROWTH.

The development of the Kissel Motor Car Company, since the date of its organization, eight years ago, has been little short of marvelous, and the recent completion of 60,000 square feet of additions to its big plant at Hartford, Wis., places its facilities abreast of the most complete automobile concerns in America.

Eight years ago this industry was started in a little 50 x 100 building, a space which would not today suffice for a respectable garage. Step by step, as the needs of the business demanded, facilities were increased until today the Kissels can boast of a plant that is measured in acres. Few automobile manufacturers make so many of the parts entering into their product.

The Kissel Hartford plant includes iron, steel and aluminum foundries, heat treating ovens, machine shops, motor testing department, tin shops, wood shops, sand blast, upholstery department, paint shops and final assembly department.

The company manufactures its own motors, axles, clutches, crank shafts, bodies and tops, besides many of the minor parts of the car.

In this model plant, three pleasure car and six truck styles are built, the former including the 40 "Four," the 48 "Six" and the

60 "Six" chassis on which twelve different body designs are mounted.

The trucks are in six capacity sizes, 1,500-pound, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 tons, and are used for every business purpose.

The Kissel Motor Car Company first produced a four-cylinder pleasure car in 1906, its first "Six" appeared in 1908, and its first truck in 1909. Its selling organization extends to nearly all parts of the civilized world.

OILS FOR HIGH-GRADE BUTTERINE.

The well-known peanut and sesame oils manufactured by G. W. Farenholtz (Est. 1763), of Magdeburg, Germany, are now being sold in the United States and Canada exclusively through H. C. Siemer, No. 220 Broadway, New York. These oils are particularly adapted to the manufacture of first quality butterine because of their mild, neutral taste and very small percentage of free fatty acid.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 22.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

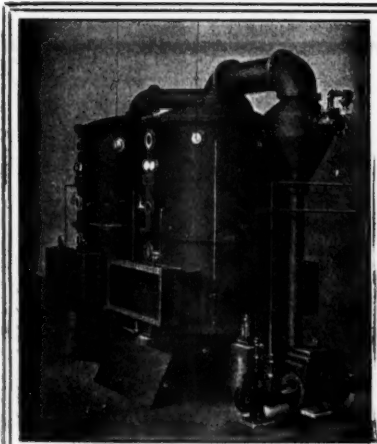
Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., $13\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14 @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ 13 c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., $12\frac{3}{4}$ @ $12\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., $14\frac{3}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., $14\frac{3}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., $14\frac{3}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., $14\frac{3}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., $14\frac{3}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., $14\frac{3}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14 @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., $10\frac{5}{8}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., $10\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{3}{8}$ c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., $10\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{5}{8}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., $10\frac{3}{8}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., $10\frac{3}{8}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., $10\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., $10\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10 @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10 @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., $16\frac{7}{8}$ @ 17 c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14 @ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15 @ $15\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., $13\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., $13\frac{1}{4}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c.



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Hannibal Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated by J. M. Herman and others. The capital stock is \$60,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Kolts Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by A. J. Kolts, L. E. Merriam and others.

New York, N. Y.—The Riverside Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by W. Bates, O. I. Dennis and H. Bailey, 123 West Ninth street.

Glasgow, Mo.—The Glasgow Pure Ice and Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$11,000. Jas. B. Simcox is president. Will erect a 10-ton ice plant.

ICE NOTES.

Hodgenville, Ky.—E. L. Herren, Liberty, Ky., will install an ice plant.

Valdosta, Ga.—E. M. Williams will establish an ice cream factory here.

Rock Island, Ill.—A 25-ton ice plant is to be erected here by A. D. Huesing.

Donaldsonville, La.—This town contemplates establishing an 8-ton ice plant.

Bokchito, Okla.—The new ice plant here is about ready for the installation of machinery.

Grundy, Va.—The Grundy Light and Power Company will install an ice and electric plant.

Omaha, Neb.—The new Fontenelle Hotel is to install a refrigerating plant at a cost of \$25,000.

Morehead City, N. C.—The Morehead City Sea Food Company will install a 15-ton ice plant.

Ramsay Springs, Miss.—Ice machinery is to be installed by the Ramsay Mineral Springs Company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A full ice house of the Cedar Lake Ice Company has been badly damaged by fire.

Lockhart, Tex.—An ice factory and waterworks will be erected here by Boyd Smith, of San Marcos, and others.

Burgin, Ky.—W. J. De Baun, Perryville, Ky., will organize a company to erect an ice and electric light plant here.

Sodus, N. Y.—The contract for the erection of a 60,000 barrel cold storage plant here has been let. It is to be finished by August 15.

Devil's Lake, N. D.—The Lake Region De-

velopment Association has launched a movement for the erection of a \$15,000 building for vegetables.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. R. Collins has purchased the Memphis Brewing and Malting Company's plant and will convert same into a cold storage plant.

Shepherdville, Ky.—The Shepherdville Electric Light, Water and Ice Company has let contract for the erection of building to include a 5-ton ice plant.

San Angelo, Tex.—The San Antonio Ice and Power Company, San Antonio, is reported to expend \$12,000 in remodeling plant and installing new machinery.

Paducah, Ky.—The question of the organization of a cold storage plant for Paducah will again be taken up with the local butchers, produce and wholesale grocery men by Mr. John H. Hynes, of St. Louis, Mo., who is now in that city for that purpose.

Lyons, N. Y.—The stockholders of the Lyons Cold Storage Company held a meeting last week at the office of E. W. Hamm and perfected their organization by electing the following directors for one year: Charles Coffey, W. S. Gavitt, N. A. Mestler, Charles Barriek and E. W. Hamm. The directors then elected the following officers: President, Charles Coffey; vice-president, N. A. Mestler; treasurer, W. S. Gavitt; secretary and attorney, E. W. Hamm. The company will incorporate for \$50,000 to consist of 500 shares at \$100 per share. The building committee is composed of Messrs. Coffey, Mestler and Barriek.

REFRIGERATION IN FRANCE.

The French refrigerating industry is rapidly growing in importance, writes Consul General A. Gaulin from Marseille. During the past year new plants have been erected in several cities and additions have been made to the equipment of existing establishments. In Marseille the most notable achievement of the year, so far as this industry is concerned, was an extension of 264,855 cubic feet in the cold storage plant of the Société des Glacières de Paris, which is also a very important ice-manufacturing concern with branches in various sections of the country. The refrigerated space in the plant referred to, which is said to be the

largest in France, amounts to 423,768 cubic feet.

The mechanical equipment of this establishment includes one Sulzer machine, with Linde compressor of 50,000 "frigories-hour," driven by steam power; two Otto-Fixary machines with electrically operated compressors of 80,000 and 150,000 "frigories-hour," respectively; and two carbonic-acid compressors, driven by a compound tandem steam engine employed chiefly for ice making, but which could be used, in case of need, to replace any of the other groups of machines. With the exception of the Sulzer machine and Linde compressor, which were imported from Switzerland, all of this machinery is of French manufacture.

The only other public cold storage warehouse in Marseille is that of the Compagnie des Docks et Entrepôts, with a refrigerated space of 141,258 cubic feet, which will soon be materially increased. Imported products are handled by both companies with great care and to the satisfaction of the trade.

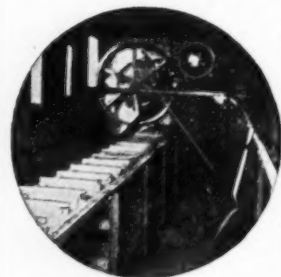
Refrigerator Cars on French Railways.

The total number of refrigerator cars in France is not accurately known, but it is estimated that there are about 200 available for public use, including 33 owned by the Government and operated on the State railways, the remainder being the property of private transportation concerns with headquarters in Paris. There are, besides, 149 cars owned and used exclusively by French brewery companies and 25 or 30 belonging to various trade associations, principally the milk and butter dealers' co-operative societies of the Charente district.

The French railway companies also lease by the year ordinary freight cars to private individuals, who fit them out as refrigerator cars, but these companies, with the exception of the State Railway Administration, do not own any cars of this description. Mechanical refrigeration is employed in the

REDUCE the LABOR

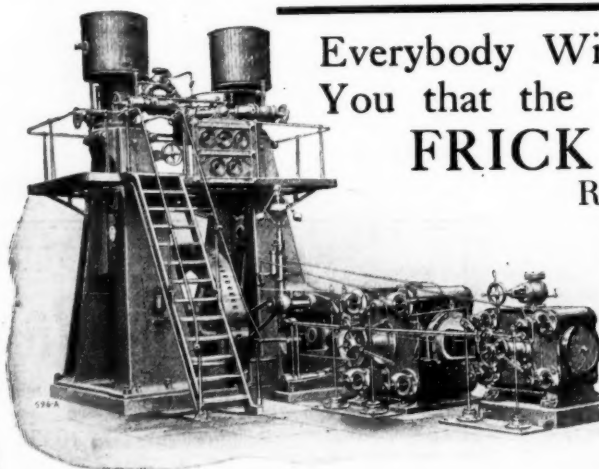
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NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
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80 cars owned by one of the private transportation companies just referred to; in the other cars refrigeration is obtained by natural or artificial ice.

As a rule the ice tanks, which are about 20 inches high, occupy the entire roof of the car, except the part comprised between the doors, which are opposite each other. The ice is introduced into the tanks from the interior of the cars. The cars have a capacity of about 1,413 cubic feet. The maximum load allowed is 10 tons for express trains and 14½ tons for freight trains. The weight of ice varies between 1 and 2 tons, and is generally 1½ tons.

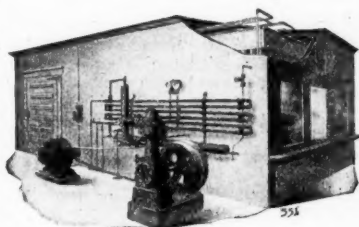
Chemicals are not used to lower the temperature, which ranges from 4 degs. to 8 degs. C. (39.2 degs. to 46.4 degs. F.), according to the season. As railroad journeys in France rarely exceed a few days, the supply of ice is almost never exhausted upon reaching destination. In a small number of cars the ice tanks are located 5 feet from each end.

Mechanical refrigeration is obtained through a liquefied gas, methyl chloride (CH₂Cl), produced by small machines, which are located in compartments occupying about one-fourth of the total car space. There is one machine for each car; the power required therefor is generated by the wheels and is transmitted to the compressor through a dynamo in the car.

The company operating these cars has succeeded in condensing methyl chloride by mere ventilation. The essential parts of these cars are a compressor located in a separate box, an unsoldered refrigerator, which occupies the part of the roof above the space reserved for merchandise, and a condenser placed under the chassis. These cars, like those using ice, have triple partitions and are insulated. The longitudinal and transverse partitions are composed of movable panels.

Meat and fish are the principal commodities carried under refrigeration, but milk and butter are also shipped in large quantities. The very large shipments of flowers and "primeurs" (early vegetables and fruit) from southern France are usually made in cars provided with casement windows, which are closed in winter and open in summer. The Paris, Lyon & Mediterranean Railway Company has over 1,800 of these cars. A precooling plant has been in operation at Chateaufrenard (Bouches-du-Rhone) since 1910. Two companies have also been re-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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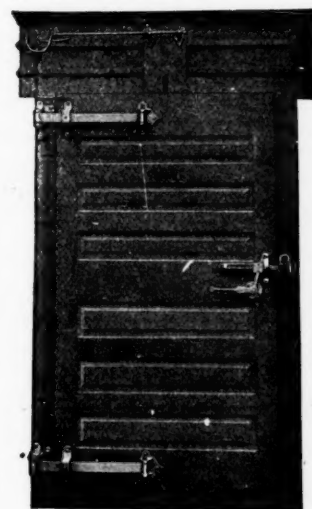
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On and after September 1st, 1914, "Jones Cold Store Door Company" will change its corporate name and will thereafter be known as—

THE JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

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No change whatever will be made in the organization or the business of the Company. The personnel of the management and the sales and shop force will be the same as it has been since 1907.

PEANUT OIL SESAME OIL

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cently formed for carrying meat and fish from Boulogne to Basel and from Marseille to Geneva.

It may be added that the rolling stock of the transportation companies referred to is in most cases somewhat out of date, and it is reported that extensive re-equipment in refrigerator cars of a more modern type is contemplated for the near future.

Cold Storage Facilities in French Navigation.

The present cold storage equipment of the leading French navigation companies is said to be as follows:

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (Atlantic and Mediterranean services, including the recently acquired Sud-Atlantique Company's ships): Nineteen vessels with refrigerator compartments, which are used chiefly

for ship's stores. Four of these vessels are specially equipped for the transportation of perishable products, and have a refrigerated cargo space of 35,314 to 42,377 cubic feet.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (Mediterranean, Far Eastern and East African services): Eighteen vessels with cold storage compartments the capacity of which varies from 70.6 to 5,403 cubic feet. This company is planning the construction of four vessels that will contain large refrigerating chambers.

Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis (West African, South American and Far Eastern services): Nineteen vessels with refrigerating chambers used mainly for ship's stores. Four vessels of this company are engaged, on account of the Rotation Frigorifique Line, in the transportation of refrigerated meats between Argentina and England, their cold storage capacity ranging from 114,771 to 130,662 cubic feet.

Société Générale des Transports Maritimes à Vapeur (Mediterranean and South American services): Six vessels of the South American line are equipped for the transportation of perishable products, the refrigerated space in each vessel being about 3,531 cubic feet. No special refrigerating equipment exists on the vessels in the Mediterranean service.

The Fabre Line (Marseille-New York service): Four vessels with refrigerating compartments of 2,648 to 3,531 cubic feet.

Compagnie de Navigation Mixte (Marseille-Algiers and Morocco services) has only one vessel with cold storage compartments.

All the important French steamship lines are considering the advisability of completing their cold storage equipment, and elaborate plans are being prepared in this connection.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Liquidation Active—Prices Lower—Hogs Easier—Export Movement Light—Mexican Situation Causing Covering.

The provision market in the early part of the week was very weak, with liquidation active. Prices declined to new low levels for the movement, showing a persistent decline in all products for nearly two months. The decline in pork has carried values down about \$2 a barrel from the January high, lard has declined about 1c. a pound and the decline in ribs has been about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound. The decline the early part of the week was accompanied by very active speculative liquidation, and prices were quite easily influenced on account of selling on stop orders and lack of support from the large holders or of the resistance of material improvement in the distributing demand.

The tendency of the market has been influenced largely by the movement of hogs, and the accumulation of stocks which has shown that the distribution of product was not keeping pace with the production of product at packing centers. It is true there has been a fairly good demand for fresh meats and a fairly steady demand for cured meats, but not enough to prevent accumulation and particularly in lard the accumulations have been heavy.

With the material falling off in the lard exports it is shown that the foreign demand for edible fats is disappointingly light, and this is also reflected in the decrease in the cottonseed oil exports this season. According to the official report the exports of cottonseed oil have decreased in round numbers 87,000,000 pounds for nine months. There has been a decrease in the shipments of fresh beef of nearly 1,000,000 pounds, a decrease in cured beef of about 2,000,000 pounds, a decrease in neutral lard of 15,000,000 pounds. On the other hand the exports of oleo oil have increased. While the exports of lard since July 1 last, show an increase, the shipments from November 1 up to date, which would naturally have the most effect on the present situation, show a decrease of 71,000,000 pounds.

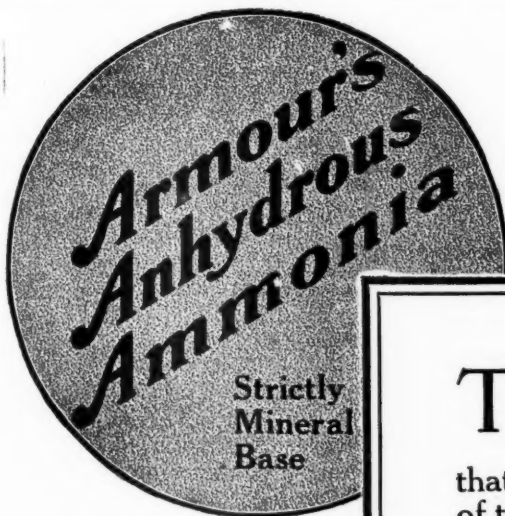
There has been some decrease in the hog movement with the decline in values. The decline in hog values has not, however, been as rapid as the decline in product. Prices this week were only about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound below the average of last week. It is claimed that on account of the maintained price for live-stock the results of packing operations in view of the values of cured product are quite unsatisfactory.

At the six leading points the receipts of hogs for the past week were 43,000 hogs less

than last year. There was a decrease in the packing for the week of 46,000 hogs, compared with the preceding year, the total being given at 408,000 for the week, against 389,000 the previous week, and 454,000 last year. Since March 1 the packing has been 2,908,000, against 2,974,000 a year ago.

The decrease in the packing is not as yet sufficient to have much influence on the speculative situation or to be much of a guide to the probable supplies of hogs during May and June. The quality of the hogs is fairly good, and the average weights are pretty well maintained. During the past week in Chicago the average was 232 lbs., compared with 232 the preceding week, 245 last year, and 228 lbs. two years ago. The average yields of product have been quite satisfactory this season, and there appears to be few complaints in this respect.

The feeding situation is getting to be more satisfactory from the feeder's standpoint. The recent decline in corn has brought values down to only about 8 or 9c. a bu. over last year. Hogs are slightly below last year. The feeding situation is not as favorable as it was a year ago, but the conditions are much more favorable than they were during the winter or during the fall. With feed stuffs on a more reasonable basis, and with maintained values for hogs, the conditions are more satisfactory from the standpoint of the feeder.



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ANHYDROUS
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and there is an apparent profit in feeding corn now of over 20c. a bu., compared with the value of corn in the open market. The season is advancing rapidly and it will be only a short time before livestock generally will be entirely in the pasturage and fields, so that the question of grain costs will be simply the costs of finishing the livestock for market.

The developments regarding the Mexican situation resulted in quite an active covering movement in product and in grain, and there was a sharp advance in values Wednesday, it being anticipated that any prolonged trouble in Mexico would naturally make for increased demand for product for the military and naval supplies and therefore bring about improvement in values. It is also believed that the lower prices which have been made will bring about a more active distribution of product, and particularly on lard relieve the market of the pressure of the large stocks.

LARD.—The market has steadied a little from the low point but trade continues quiet and prices are only about steady. Foreign demand is quiet for all grades. City steam, \$10; Middle West, \$10.35@10.45; Western, \$10.45; refined, Continent, \$10.90; South American, \$11.70; Brazil, kegs, \$12.70; compound lard, 8% @ 8% c.

PORK.—The market is dull at the recent decline. Demand is quiet but sellers are somewhat reserved. Mess is quoted \$22.50@23; clear, \$20@21.50; family, \$25@26.

BEEF.—The market is dull and nominally steady. Supplies continue limited and without feature. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75 @18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$27@28.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 22, 1914:

BACON.—Bahia, Brazil, 7,700 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 485 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,922

lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 29,894 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 163,488 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 76,717 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 113,576 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 657 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,116 lbs.; Lisbon, Portugal, 4,300 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 832,889 lbs.; London, England, 4,500 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 31,038 lbs.; Manchester, England, 34,490 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,116 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 19,415 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,672 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,122 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 186,195 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,943 lbs.

HAM.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,435 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 559 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,068 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,507 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,976 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,278 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 20,439 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,890 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 809,711 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,844 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,092 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,478 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 524,285 lbs.; London, England, 98,400 lbs.; Lisbon, Portugal, 558 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,043 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 12,881 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,401 lbs.; Manchester, England, 21,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 603 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,545 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 5,337 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,571 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 7,771 lbs.; Southampton, England, 33,730 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,474 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,127 lbs.

LARD.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 71,863 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 2,465 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 53,756 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 2,000 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,920 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 2,000 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 3,881 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 13,893 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,841 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 10,375 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 27,413 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 6,013 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 54,115 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 57,275 lbs.; Cuenca, Colombia, 2,720 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 12,678 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 49,716 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65,739 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 475,367 lbs.; Havre, France, 93,475

lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,633 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,443 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,708 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 7,120 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 417,530 lbs.; Lisbon, Portugal, 2,750 lbs.; London, England, 309,590 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 8,555 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,325 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 37,958 lbs.; Manchester, England, 351,413 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 21,070 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 29,120 lbs.; Port Said, Egypt, 1,100 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 835 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 49,614 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 26,916 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 11,010 lbs.; Southampton, England, 73,600 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10,854 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 9,565 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 12,545 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 24,801 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 83,290 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 29,226 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 82,538 lbs.; Tenerife, Canary Islands, 4,700 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 3,095 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 9,000 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 2,300 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 9,491 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 21,376 lbs.; Yokohama, Japan, 4,020 lbs.

PORK.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 159 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 96 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 40 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 30 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 5 bx.; Kingston, W. I., 24 bbls.; Lagos, Spain, 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 45 bbls.; 20 tcs.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Lisbon, Portugal, 13 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 22 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 113 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 37 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,174 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 12 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 5 bbls.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 18, 1914, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending April 18, 1914.	Week ending April 19, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to April 18, 1914.
United Kingdom...	307	269	9,282
Continent	197	57	4,667
So. & Cen. Am.	110	204	5,333
West Indies	2,697	1,072	27,908
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	711	11,883
Other countries .....	.....	5	269
Total	3,311	2,318	59,342

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom...	3,983,900	4,903,550	146,570,480
Continent	431,375	358,900	11,804,850
So. & Cen. Am.	8,000	182,400	2,227,975
West Indies	221,675	238,800	4,264,925
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	3,675	74,800
Other countries .....	.....	.....	10,000
Total	4,644,950	5,687,325	164,953,030

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom...	2,358,562	6,069,914	113,984,266
Continent	2,483,640	4,426,050	81,645,208
So. & Cen. Am.	50,520	463,700	9,423,504
West Indies	434,100	513,550	10,877,352
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	82,442	271,340
Other countries	18,900	.....	353,760
Total	5,545,722	12,146,656	216,555,430

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,016	3,036,675	4,086,172
Boston .....	.....	37,275	.....
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	149,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	149,550
New Orleans	1,245	.....	204,000
St. John .....	.....	345,000	687,000
Hallifax .....	.....	500,000	218,000
Portland, Me.	50	726,000	61,000
Total week	3,311	4,644,950	5,545,722
Previous week	1,977	8,056,575	8,580,375
Two weeks ago	1,606	5,024,575	5,000,250
Cor. week last y'r ..	2,318	5,687,325	12,146,656

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to April 18, '14.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	11,668,400	12,215,800	347,400
Meats, lbs.	164,953,030	174,673,875	9,720,845
Lard, lbs.	216,555,430	287,531,258	70,975,828

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/8	@29c.
Oil Cake	11c.	14c.	@11c.
Bacon	20/	22/8	@29c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/8	@29c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/8	@29c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/8	@29c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/8	@29c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, April 16, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.		Cottonseed.		Bacon and Hams.		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Bags.	Bbls.	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Laurentic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1853	.....	69	87	465	3167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franconia, Liverpool .....	.....	436	.....	.....	924	.....	80	.....	165	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltic, Liverpool .....	.....	525	.....	.....	1969	.....	34	113	75	2750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1162	.....	5	5	10	1620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnewaska, London .....	.....	52	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	10	220	11019	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	.....	.....	.....	100	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592	.....	5	866	6245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	150	.....	10093	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameronia, Glasgow .....	.....	100	.....	.....	920	.....	75	.....	245	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaiserin Aug. Vict., Hamburg ..	.....	100	.....	.....	22	.....	75	.....	390	2450	.....	.....	.....	.....
President Lincoln, Hamburg	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	175	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ryndam, Rotterdam	4504	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	321	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dwinsk, Libau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frederick VIII, Baltic .....	.....	400	80	110	.....	.....	10	90	865	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergensfjord, Baltic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	75	50	295	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	11493	25	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	87	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Touraine, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plutarch, Havre	3629	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nor, Havre	1190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania, Marseilles	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada, Marseilles .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montserrat, Barcelona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corcovado, Barcelona .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kais. Fr. Joseph I., Mediterranean ..	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina, Mediterranean .....	.....	1112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean .....	.....	670	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	125	1722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Giovanni, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laconia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patris, Mediterranean .....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italia, Mediterranean .....	.....	25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moltke, Mediterranean .....	.....	50	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23666	4135	80	8924	173	533	597	4762	49480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There seemed to be somewhat more interest in the tallow market during the past week, but this merely reflected conditions surrounding the trade and not directly affecting it. Several small sales have been reported, at a basis unchanged from that of a week ago, in fact the same as has been in evidence for some time. Much was heard regarding the decline in the lard market, and its influence through the provision list. This did not cause liquidation among tallow-holders, however. It is evident that the situation is kept healthy by the absence of surplus stocks among the majority of consumers. For a time opinions were growing quite pessimistic, when the Mexican situation became more serious and bearish ideas gave way to quite the reverse, or at least a mixed sentiment. Most authorities stated that the trouble would soon blow over or diminish, and therefore there was no special reason for a change of importance in the underlying conditions, as far as the actual tallow market was concerned. London advices gave the auction sale as quite featureless, there being 1,850 casks offered, of which 1,181 were taken, prices being unchanged to 3d. lower. More Australian arrivals have been sold locally, on the basis of 7c. in wood. Prime city tallow is quoted at 6½c., and city specials at 6½c., nominal. Tallow exports for March were given by the Government at 651,000 lbs., against 1,741,000 last year for nine months at 11,962,000 lbs., against 22,113,000 lbs.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet and steady; a small business has passed on the basis of 8½c. Rather less interest was evinced by compound lard interests, who were upset by the break in the pure lard market.

OLEO OIL.—The market has again been very quiet. Demand is in limited volume and consumption abroad does not appear to be heavy. Extras are quoted at New York at 9½@9¾c., and 55@56 florins at Rotterdam.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASE.—Prices show but little change. Demand is dull and featureless. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½@6½c.; bone, 5¼@6¼c.; house, 5¼@6¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very quiet. Consumers are doing very little and

trade is in very limited lots for all deliveries. Cochin, 10½@11c.; arrival, 10@10¼c.; Ceylon, 9½@9¾c.; shipment, 9½@9¾c.

CORN OIL.—The market is a little higher but with rather quiet trading. Prices quoted at \$6.55@6.65 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Demand is small and prices are nominal. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c.

PALM OIL.—The market shows very little feature. Demand is dull and for small lots. Palm kernel oil stocks are practically exhausted on the spot and prices are nominal. Prime red spot, 6½c.; to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@8c.; to arrive, 7¼@7½c.; palm kernel, nominal; shipment, 9½@9¾c.

NEATFOOT OIL.—The market during the week has been dull and steady. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 22, 1914:

BEEF.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 31 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 60 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 10 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French, Guiana, 15 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 41 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 28 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 40 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 10 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 39 bbls.; Lagos, Spain, 60 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 12 tes.; Lisbon, Portugal, 147 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 12 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 50 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 20 bbls.; Fort Barrios, C. A., 16 bbls.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 17 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 12 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,317 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 34 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 5 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 106,577 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 8,162 lbs.; London, England, 250 tes.; Liverpool, England, 43,835 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Alexandria, Egypt, 5 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 135 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 54,115 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 185 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 305 tes.; Liverpool, England, 100 tes.; Messina, Sicily, 20 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 65 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 292 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 2,915 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 22,095 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,080 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 970 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,050 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,900 lbs.; Lisbon, Portugal, 2,800 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,555 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 2,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 5,175 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, W. I., 1,176 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,081 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,932 lbs.

TONGUE.—Liverpool, England, 161 pkg.
CANNED MEAT.—Calcutta, India, 37 pa.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 17 pa.; Colon, Panama, 124 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 424 cs.; Liverpool, England, 365 pa.; London, England, 448 cs.; Manchester, England, 248 cs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 60 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 72 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 10 cs.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 17,034 quarters, compared to 14,644 quarters last week and 58,559 quarters two weeks ago. There were no direct shipments from South America. Shipments via England comprised 13,698 quarters of South American chilled beef. Arrivals from Australia included 3,336 quarters and crops of frozen beef, and 559 quarters of veal. These were via Liverpool.

Mutton and lamb imports totaled 4,000 sheep and 628 lamb carcasses, all from Australia via Liverpool. This compared to a total of 2,000 sheep and 1,747 lambs last week from Australia.

Arrivals also included 200 bags of bones. Arrivals of canned meats included 1,243 cases via Europe.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending April 18, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 24.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.85½	@4.85½
Demand sterling	4.8745	@4.8750
Commercial, 60 days	4.84½	@4.84½
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days	5.21½	@5.21½+1-16
Commercial, 60 days	5.20-1-32	@5.20
Commercial, sight	5.16½	@5.17½
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days	94 7-16	@ 94½
Commercial, 60 days	94½	@ 94 11-16
Commercial, sight	95½	@ 95 3-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days	5.23½	@5.23½+1-16
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days	40-3-32	@ 40-1-16

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 23.—Crude cottonseed oil, 48c. bid; a seasonable dullness is now prevailing.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 47@48c. Meal, \$26@26.50, f. o. b. mills, \$8, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 23.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude 48c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$27.50@28 per short ton. Hulls, firm at \$8@8.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 23.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil dull at 47c. for Texas; stocks light. Eight per cent. meal dull at \$30; 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.50, New Orleans. Hulls lower, \$9.25 loose, \$11.75 sacked.

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 24.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 76½ marks; butter oil, 76½ marks; summer yellow, 70½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 24.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 41½ florins; choice summer white, 44½ florins, and butter oil, 44½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 17.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 86¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 24.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 91½ francs; prime winter yellow, 94¼ francs; choice summer white oil, 94¼ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 24.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 36¼s.; summer yellow, 34¼s.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 22, 1914.—While trading during the week was on a heavy scale price changes were extremely light. Considering the heavy declines recorded in the lard and provision markets lately the cotton oil market shows up extremely strong in comparison. In fact, on the decline of some 37½ points in the lard market during the week the extreme decline from last week's closing prices in the cotton oil market was only 7 points, which was scored in the May delivery. August and September oil during the same time only declined 2 to 3 points. The

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and LOUISVILLE SALAD OIL

*and prepare
their dinner with it.*

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Louisville Cotton Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
Louisville, Ky.

FLOYD & K STS.

CABLE ADDRESS "COTTON OIL"

market the past two days recovered all of the early declines, and in some deliveries an additional 2 to 3 points. To say the least, offerings were very well absorbed all week.

Certain big interests, which only a short while ago were heavy buyers, apparently favoring a higher market, when the demand from the consuming trade was at its lowest ebb and in face of quite liberal selling by the crude mills, lately seem to have changed their views and have been the heaviest sellers. This selling has been going on in the face of a good demand from the consuming trade, and with little or no selling of crude oil by the mills. At the moment there seems to be no head nor tail to the situation, and the atmosphere will probably not clear itself until the May delivery has been taken care of. The outlook for the coming week is uncertain.

	Closing, April 15.	High.	Low.	Closing, April 22.
April	7.46 b	7.53 a	7.48	7.41
May	7.46 b	7.48 a	7.46	7.39
July	7.59 b	7.60 a	7.62	7.54
August	7.67 b	7.69 a	7.71	7.65
September	7.69 b	7.70 a	7.72	7.66

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 23.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silicic acid, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks 1½c., and in barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4¼@5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¼@7c. per lb.;

clarified palm oil in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9.25@9.50c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@87c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¼@7¾c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¼@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.50@7.60c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6½c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.55@6.65c. per lb.; house grease, 6¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¼@9c. per lb.; packer's yellow grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 22.—The ammoniate market is without any definite prices. The nominal quotations have been shaded on the quiet and there are some offerings appearing from second hands at even lower than the packers have shown a disposition to accept. Would consider \$3 and 10c. an outside price for regular tankage, with a possibility that this might be shaded on a bid, for reasonably prompt or May shipment.

Blood continues scarce, and the last suggestions as to price were \$3.30 per unit, but this could possibly be shaded slightly for a few carloads with a bid. The market for May to November delivery is weak and offerings have been made as low as \$2.75 and 10c. on tankage, without drawing any counter bid. Blood seems to be more firmly held, and we do not hear of any very low prices named on this even for summer deliveries.

Lower grade tankage is quiet, and prices entirely nominal. Small packers' and renderers' tankage is being offered more freely and prices are quoted anywhere from 10 to 20c. per unit below the bids made during previous weeks. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

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STEARINDS - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Undertone Stubborn—Lard Weakness Practically Ignored—Crude Oil Strong—Big Interests Mixed on Market—Consumers Remain Conservative.

Discussion on the cotton oil situation has converged on its ability to hold very steady, in spite of influences which ordinarily would prove undermining. Chief among these was the drastic decline in the lard market. Everyone seemed to comment on this feature, and in many quarters it was emphatically averred that cotton oil values could not hold up, under the circumstances. Prices gave way but slightly, however, and rallied from the small depressions as soon as the lard market gave indications of striking its equilibrium. Apparently there was support supplied when needed.

Those who have advocated lower prices on cotton oil for several months have in instances adhered to their position, but in most quarters sentiment has changed. This does not imply, however, that there has been important speculative buying. Numerous bears are to be found but they are less enthusiastic. Earlier in the season many in the trade were shocked by the manner in which crude oil values were held up, and now there are quite as many

amazed on account of the undertone of strength, despite the sluggish consuming demand and other alleged adverse price factors.

stuff is not in the country, or else it would come out.

Crude has sold at 49c. again, or at the high level of the season. Some mills have more or less stuff, according to private advices, which can be had at 50c. Southern authorities visiting here say that the amount of oil remaining unsold at the South is not a factor. Meanwhile, the local contract market is more than twenty points under a parity. It has been intimated that this anomaly is due to the selling for some of the leading refining interests, who have maintained a bullish attitude for some time, and while not abandoning their stand at present, see fit to quietly supply the demand emanating from the speculative and hedge short interest.

The Mexican situation crept into the market, but not really as a vital factor. The outbreak of war was the signal for a rise, or rather a reversal of the downward trend of feed-stuff prices, and it halted the demoralization in the provision market. Indirectly, the cotton oil list was influenced favorably. There was no disposition to predict the ultimate effect of the agitation between the United States and Mexico, but it was evident that conservative people in the oil trade were looking forward to a more peaceful or less disconcerting situation in the near future, and the consequent dropping of political complications as a market influence.

Consumers did not take much alarm on

The 1914 Convention of the INTERSTATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION

will be held at

NEW ORLEANS

The dates are

May 18, 19 and 20

Get in line Early!

Comparatively few who are vitally concerned in the oil market care to explain the disappearance of oil, it being merely said that the

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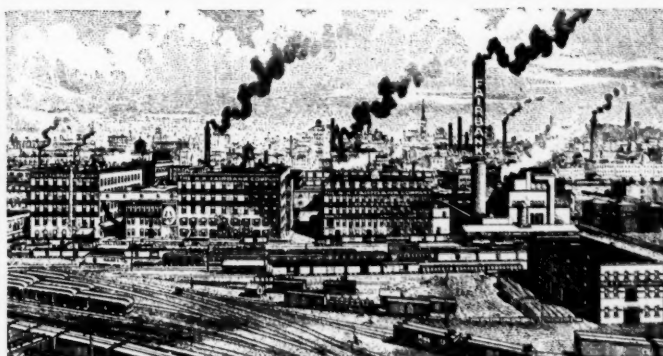
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account of the Mexican difficulties. What annoyed them most was the failure of cotton oil prices to recognize, to a greater degree, the lowering of lard values. It was conceded that buyers of compound lard were disturbed because of the narrowing of the differences between their product and animal lard, while manufacturers of compound, seeing this, did not relish the high price of the oils necessary for the making of the lard substitute. On the whole users of cotton oil are in much the same position as they have occupied on many occasions this season, i. e., their stocks are small and buying is of a hand-to-mouth character because of their being obsessed with the idea that prevailing and recent oil values were the result of controlled conditions rather than the working of the actual supply and demand problem. Obnoxious manipulation is not charged.

Within the next six weeks or so, the real situation should manifest itself. It is hardly likely that large refiners will care to carry over much oil, unless lard exhibits a better tone, grain values hold, and cotton crop prospects diagnose unsatisfactorily. On the other hand, it is realized that big concerns do not in this era of the cotton oil industry, consider 300,000 bbls. of cotton oil as a heavy carry-over, even though such a total would be regarded as slightly above a normal. Best opinions at present are that the surplus this season will be about 200,000 bbls.

The cotton crop is said to be starting from one to three weeks late in the Southwest. This, obviously, is an important question when the matter of the carry-over of oil is considered. As far as weather conditions are concerned, somewhat better progress has been made in the completion of farm work, and planting in the East. Fertilizer sales are generally reported as heavy, suggesting that farmers are satisfied with cotton prices, and they are willing to raise a liberal crop. Seed values have certainly been remunerative to growers.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 18, 1914.—Spot, \$7.40@7.80; April, \$7.42@7.50; May, \$7.42@7.44; June, \$7.52@7.54; July, \$7.58@7.59; August, \$7.67@7.68; September, \$7.67@7.69; October, \$7.18@7.30; November, \$6.80@6.95. Futures closed at 2 decline to 10 advance. Sales were: May, 100, \$7.43; June, 500, \$7.52; July, 2,100, \$7.58; August, 1,700, \$7.68@7.67. Total sales, 4,400 bbls. Good off, \$7.10@7.48; off, \$7@7.25; reddish off, \$6.85@7.20; winter, \$7.60@8.25; summer, \$7.50@8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.40@6.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, April 20, 1914.—Spot, \$7.40@8; April, \$7.41@7.50; May, \$7.40@7.42; June, \$7.51@7.53; July, \$7.56@7.57; August, \$7.65@7.67; September, \$7.67@7.69; October, \$7.19@7.25; November, \$6.75@6.92. Futures closed at 1 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: April, 200, \$7.42@7.41; May, 2,000, \$7.43@7.40; June, 1,500, \$7.52@7.51; July, 5,100, \$7.57@7.55; August, 1,300, \$7.67@7.66; September, 1,100, \$7.68@7.67. Total sales, 11,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.25@7.50; off, \$7.16@7.30; reddish off, \$6.90@7.20; winter, \$7.50; summer, \$7.55; prime crude, S. E., \$6.47@6.53; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 21, 1914.—Spot, \$7.40@7.99; April, \$7.42@7.50; May, \$7.42@7.43; June, \$7.52@7.54; July, \$7.57@7.58; August, \$7.67@7.68; September, \$7.68@7.69; October, \$7.20@7.28; November, \$6.80@6.95. Futures closed at 1 to 2 advance. Sales were: May, 1,900, \$7.42@7.39; June, 100, \$7.52; July, 1,900, \$7.57@7.55; August, 3,000, \$7.68@7.65; September, 1,000, \$7.68@7.67. Total sales, 8,500 bbls. Good off, \$7.25@7.50; off, \$7.15@7.35; reddish off, \$6.90@7.28; winter, \$7.60; summer, \$7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$6.40@6.53; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 22, 1914.—Spot, \$7.40@8; April, \$7.43@7.55; May, \$7.42@7.43; June, \$7.54@7.55; July, \$7.60@

7.61; August, \$7.69@7.71; September, \$7.71@7.72; October, \$7.23@7.30; November, \$6.80@6.92. Futures closed at unchanged to 3 advance. Sales were: May, 8,300, \$7.45@7.42; June, 1,300, \$7.56@7.54; July, 3,900, \$7.62@7.60; August, 4,600, \$7.71@7.70; September, 2,000, \$7.72@7.71. Total sales, 20,100 bbls. Good off, \$7.25@7.50; off, \$7.15@7.35; reddish off, \$6.95@7.20; winter, \$7.50@8.49; summer, \$7.65@8.24; prime crude, S. E., \$6.40@6.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 23, 1914.—Spot, \$7.35@8; April, \$7.44@7.60; May, \$7.38@7.39; June, \$7.51@7.53; July, \$7.60@7.61; August, \$7.68@7.69; September, \$7.69@7.71; October, \$7.21@7.27; November, \$6.80@6.95. Futures closed 1 advance to 5 decline. Sales were: May, 2,900, \$7.43@7.39; July, 4,000, \$7.62@7.61; August, 1,100, \$7.70@7.69; September, 600, \$7.71@7.70. Total sales, 8,600 bbls. Good off, \$7.25@7.47; off, \$7.15@7.50; reddish off, \$6.90@7.20; winter, \$7.60; summer, \$7.60; prime crude, S. E., \$6.40@6.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 23, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Apr. 23, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '13.		
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Total	
Adelaide, Australia	—	64	From New Orleans—	
Antwerp, Belgium	—	541	Antwerp, Belgium	5,735
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	534	Bocas del Toro	50
Barbados, W. I.	137	4,004	Bremen, Germany	965
Barcelona, Spain	50	50	Buenos Aires, A. R.	500
Belize, Honduras	—	50	Christiania, Norway	9,240
Bergen, Norway	—	210	Genoa, Italy	702
Bordeaux, France	—	135	Glasgow, Scotland	25
Bristol, England	—	25	Gothenberg, Sweden	1,775
Buenos Aires, A. R.	1,404	14,440	Hamburg, Germany	5,568
Cape Town, Africa	113	2,151	Havana, Cuba	100
Cardenas, Cuba	—	5	Liverpool, England	150
Cartagena, Colombia	—	8	London, England	100
Ceara, Brazil	—	5	Manchester, England	6,100
Christiania, Norway	—	465	Port Barrios, C. A.	2
Christiansund, Norway	—	105	Progreso, Mexico	1,342
Colon, Panama	86	2,289	Puerto Mexico	360
Constantinople, Turkey	—	100	Rotterdam, Holland	12,782
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,555	San Juan, P. R.	450
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	10	Tampico, Mexico	508
Demerara, British Guiana	31	976	Vera Cruz, Mexico	340
Fremantle, Australia	—	118		
Fiume, Austria	—	100	Total	950
Genoa, Italy	220	15,056	From Galveston—	
Gibraltar, Spain	25	25	Antwerp, Belgium	200
Glasgow, Scotland	—	4,420	Bremen, Germany	100
Hamburg, Germany	600	10,000	Havana, Cuba	611
Havana, Cuba	—	1,375	Progreso, Cuba	200
Havre, France	—	8,290	Rotterdam, Holland	100
Hull, England	—	680	Tampico, Mexico	260
Iquique, Chile	—	569	Vera Cruz, Mexico	100
Kingston, W. I.	8	3,501		
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	15	Total	1,571
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	40	From Philadelphia—	
Liverpool, England	—	18,792	Genoa, Italy	806
London, England	725	15,478		
Macoris, S. D.	—	82	Total	806
Manchester, England	—	8,767		

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From Baltimore—	
Glasgow, Scotland	75
Havre, France	3,425
Liverpool, England	150
Rotterdam, Holland	50

Total 3,700

From Savannah—	
Bergen, Norway	696
Christiania, Norway	1,215
Christiansund, Norway	183
Christiansund, Norway	122
Gothenberg, Sweden	333
Hamburg, Germany	3,289
Liverpool, England	486
London, England	1,983
Manchester, England	606
Rotterdam, Holland	30,044
Stavanger, Norway	273
Tonsberg, Norway	244
Tromsø, Norway	135

Total 39,605

From Newport News—	
Christiania, Norway	100
Liverpool, England	125
London, England	136

Total 361

From Norfolk—	
Glasgow, Scotland	1,985
Hamburg, Germany	1,065
Liverpool, England	9,605
London, England	851
Rotterdam, Holland	3,036

Total 656 16,542

From San Francisco—	
Guatemala	3
Honduras	1
Hong Kong, China	2
Mexico	1
Nicaragua	1
Yokohama, Japan	13

Total 21

From all other ports—	
Canada	4,078 47,084
Mexico (including overland)	2,394

Total 4,078 49,478

	Week ending Apr. 23,	Since Sept. 1,	Same period 1912.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	4,721	194,719	339,515
From New Orleans....	950	51,435	92,932
From Galveston	—	1,571	2,522
From Baltimore	—	3,700	12,105
From Philadelphia	—	806	1,286
From Savannah	—	39,605	36,426
From Newport News....	—	361	6,800
From Norfolk	656	16,542	14,209
From San Francisco....	—	21	127
From Boston	—	—	947
From Mobile	—	—	5,786
From all other ports. 4,078	—	49,478	90,419
Total	10,405	358,238	603,074

AUSTRIA AND OUR COTTON OIL.

Continuing the discussion of the attitude of the government of Austria-Hungary toward American cottonseed oil, an attitude which has done great damage to our export trade in recent years, Chairman J. J. Culbertson of the Legislative Committee of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, writes to The National Provisioner as follows:

Paris, Tex., April 1, 1914.

Editor The National Provisioner:

Referring to your editorial on the Austro-Hungarian situation, relative to American cottonseed oil, I think your criticisms, in the main, are just. The situation as indicated is, as you state, intolerable and brought about by a studied and successful determination on the part of Austria-Hungary to shut out edible American cottonseed oil.

When one investigates this matter, one learns that at the outset when the change of tariff was made by that country against edible cottonseed oil, there was absolutely no positive or active resistance made by our people in America against such. Possibly there may have been a protest entered against such unjust discrimination, but the matter was not taken up by those interested in this country as vigorously as it should have been.

The fact is, the foreign government did not expect this large advance in duty to stand. It was put out tentatively with a view of

making reduction, should such advance have been vigorously protested against, and should such protest—that would naturally have come from this side—have been pushed. But such action was feeble and the resistance to the enforcement of the duty so weak that it has stood and remains such today.

These views I gathered on my visit to Trieste in August last, and the general feeling prevails that if vigorous work had been done at the outset we should not be confronted with the present situation. However, this is merely history, and does not afford any alleviation for what, at present, exists. It is made merely as a statement of fact.

It is a matter of history that the business that had been built up in Austria-Hungary previous to the enactment of the present prohibitive law amounted to over 100,000 barrels of American cottonseed oil annually. Today, there is practically no business done with that country in the article. As you have stated, the statistics provided by our government indicate that that country has made imports of American cottonseed oil, but all such entered the Austrian free ports for transshipment.

Section 2 of the Tariff Act of 1909 clothed the President with the power to apply the maximum tariff on articles imported from any foreign country which unduly discriminated against the United States or the products thereof. The power thus given to the President was unwieldy and impractical, in that in order to bring any foreign country to terms it was necessary to apply the maxi-

HARDENED OIL

LICENSES granted under the Ellis Process of Hydrogenation including method of manufacturing catalyzers and special products. Plants installed under our supervision for producing high grade edible stock and soap fats. Artificial stearines and synthetic tallows cheaply made from liquid oils.

HYDROGENATED OIL COMPANY

290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

PRIME EDIBLE VEGETABLE STEARINE

GUARANTEED TITRE 58-60°

8 Pounds Equal to 15 Pounds OleoGuaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act,
June 30, '06. Ser. No. 40,803**JOSLIN SCHMIDT & CO. CINCINNATI,
OHIO, U. S. A.**

mum tariff on all articles being imported from that country into the United States.

The Bureau of Trade Relations suggested to the State Department and formulated a bill to take the place of Section 2 of this Act, that would provide the President with power to penalize any article or articles from any country unduly discriminating against the United States or any of its products, (Continued on page 43.)

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

The programme for the forthcoming convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, at Dallas, Tex., June 18, 19 and 20, would seem to indicate that it is to be one of the most attractive and valuable meetings that the association has held. Secretary H. E. Wilson announces the programme, which speaks for itself, as follows:

First Day, Morning Session.—Convention called to order by F. M. Smith, president Oil Mill Machinery Men's Supply Association. Invocation. Address of welcome. Response to address of welcome in behalf of Oil Mill Superintendents' Association by H. E. Hawk. Response to address of welcome in behalf of supply men by W. E. Copenhaver. Gavel turned over to H. C. Beasley, president Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. President's address. Calling of the roll by the secretary. Receipt of applications for membership. Adjournment for lunch.

Afternoon Session.—Appointments of special committees by the president. Applications for membership. Paper, "How the Association Looks from the Outside," T. J. Smith. Paper, "Benefits to Be Derived from Chemical Work in the Oil Mill," Joe Ashworth. Paper by Dr. Felix Paquin. Paper, "Setting Corliss Valves, Slide Valves and Pumping Engines," A. J. Whittenberg. Reading by Miss Pet Cramer. Adjournment for day.

Second Day, Morning Session.—Convention called to order by the president. Applications for membership. Paper, "Economy in the Manufacturing of Cottonseed Products," Thos. M. Hammer. Paper, "Why I Enjoy the O. M. S. A.," C. V. Breedlove. Secretary's report. Paper, "The Corliss Engine and Its Practical Uses," F. C. Holly. Talk and blackboard exercises on indicator work, H. T. Fryant. Paper, "Some of the Benefits to Be Derived from the O. M. S. A.," G. R. Herndon. Paper, "Boiler Settings and Their Care," Arthur E. Page.

Afternoon Session.—Convention called to order by the president. Applications for membership. Paper, "Oil Milling in the Future as I See It," by John B. Alford. Paper, "The Importance of Early Repairing, and the Handling of the Labor," by M. H. Cramer. Paper, "The Proper Care of Leather Belts," by P. M. Holland. Paper, "The Difference in Dollars and Cents per Ton of Seed in Separation both Good and Bad, and High Extraction against Low Extraction," by Dr. Landon C. Moore. Paper, "Comparative Results on the Disc Huller with the Bar Huller," by G. M. Brown. Paper, "The Relations Between the Oil Mill Machinery Men and the Superintendents," by W. E. Copenhaver. Paper, "The Advance in the Oil Mill Industry," by H. E. Wilson. Paper, "Pitching Bonquets," by Vice-President Morris.

Third Day, Morning Session.—Convention called to order by the President. Applications for membership. Paper, "Results from an Expeller Mill," by C. M. Edwards. Paper, "Oil Mill Results from the Expellers," by S. J. Duke. Paper, "Some Things for the Benefit of the Superintendent," by Lehman Johnson. Paper, "The Importance of a Clean Mill," by W. R. Crout. Paper by O. E. Morris. Paper, "The Building of an Up-to-Date Oil Mill," by J. S. Mullens. Unfinished business. Applications for membership.

Afternoon Session.—Convention called to order by the president. Reports of special committees and adoption of resolutions. Paper, "Requirements of an Up-to-Date Oil Mill," by Jesse Cotton. Election of officers. Selection of next meeting place. Adjourn.

AUCTION SALE

Kentucky Refining Company

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Will sell all of its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, 1303 Shelby Street, Louisville, Ky., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday April 29, 1914

All the assets of the Company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements, consisting of railroad tracks, buildings, machinery, complete equipment for refining cottonseed oil, manufacturing oil barrels and repairing cars, office building with furniture, laboratory, railroad tank cars, accounts, supplies, brands, trade marks, etc. The real estate is in several parcels divided by streets but is all in the vicinity of the office, 1303 Shelby Street, Louisville, Kentucky, except a stove mill in the city of Selma, Alabama.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety. The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid or bids under the terms of sale. Any creditor or creditors of the Company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids, *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the Kentucky Refining Company at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of any such sale, in lieu of cash.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder will be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the Company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, remainder payable as follows: (a) personal property, excluding tank cars, in cash on delivery; (b) tank cars, in cash or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery, one-third (1/3) in three (3) months, one-third (1/3) in six (6) months; (c) real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers, one-third (1/3) in one year and one-third (1/3) in two years; (d) all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually, until paid, and payable, at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, by car trust certificates in case of sale of cars, and in either case by other satisfactory security.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal or interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. The numbers in italics correspond to numbers of buildings in the engineering report of the American Appraisal Company on file at the office of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

(A) Office and Refinery—consists of an irregular piece of land of about two and one-eighth (2 1/8) acres, starting from the corner of Shelby Street and Goss Ave., running south on Shelby Street three hundred twenty-eight (328) feet to a point, then southeast one hundred three (103) feet to L. & N. R. R. tracks, then east five hundred sixteen (516) feet parallel with railroad tracks to corner of Goss Ave., following Goss Ave. northwest two hundred eighty (280) feet ten (10) inches to a point, then west one hundred eighty-five (185) feet five (5) inches to place of beginning. Lot No. 1, Block 756. Improvements—(1) One-story brick building used as gasoline and oil house. (2) One-story frame cooper shop. (3) One-story brick dry kiln with adjoining shed. (4) One-story brick cooper shop containing stave, heading and barrel machinery. (5) Boiler and engine house containing steam power plant, dynamo, machine shop and tools. (6) Car shed over side tracks. (7-8-9) Two and one-half story with basement, buildings and refinery containing complete equipment for refining

2,000 barrels cottonseed oil daily, with kettles, tanks, pipe lines, pumps, scales, compressors, agitators, elevators, etc. (10) Car shed including platform, tracks, scales and pipe lines. (11) Office building 63' x 71' four-story brick building containing vaults, elevator and office equipment. Also steel storage tanks and railroad tracks, in yard.)

(B) Alkali Plant, car shop and stables—commencing at southwest corner of the intersection of Shelby and Knapp Streets, running south two hundred forty-five and eighty hundredths (245.80) feet on Shelby Street, seven hundred fifteen (715) feet southwest on Meriwether Street, two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet north on Clay Street, east six hundred fifty-six (656) feet three (3) inches on Knapp Street to beginning. Lot 57, Block 763. Improvements—(12) Three-story and basement brick building, tile roof, 163' 8" x 107' 5" containing complete winter oil plant, deodorizing plant and alkali plant, tanks, elevator, laboratory and equipment. (13) One-story brick building, 61' 6" x 78' 6". (Steam boilers, super heater, engine, dynamo, ice machine, condenser, pumps, pipes, etc.) (14) One-story frame building, 50' x 170', car repair shop and equipment including side tracks. (15) One-story frame building, 18' 3" x 24' 3", paint shed. (16) One-story frame building, 50' x 50', lumber shed. (17) Two-story frame stable. (18) Storage building, 10' 4" x 23' 6". (19) One-story frame building, 12' 2" x 20'. (20) One-story iron clad frame building, 8' 2" x 12' 3", oil storage. 3,400' railroad side tracks.)

(C) Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Knapp and Clay Streets, running two hundred seventy-five (275) feet southwest on Clay Street, four hundred eighty (480) feet southwest on Meriwether Street, thence north two hundred thirty (230) feet to corner of Hancock and Knapp Streets, thence six hundred twenty-nine (629) feet six (6) inches on Knapp Street to beginning. Lot 48, Block 1160. (Two-story frame house at 634 Knapp Street. One-story cottages at 621, 641, 645, 647, 649 and 715 Meriwether Street.)

(D) Shelby Street Yard—northwest corner intersection Shelby Street and Ormaby Avenue, one hundred fifty (150) feet by seventy-five (75) feet. Lot 13, Block 1157. (Eight steel storage tanks.)

(E) Stave Yard—beginning at northwest intersection Goss Avenue and Logan Street, running five hundred twenty-four (524) feet north on Logan, west one hundred eighty (180) feet to alley, south four hundred thirteen (413) feet with alley, then east and southeast running irregularly two hundred ten (210) feet more or less with Goss Avenue to beginning. Lot 13, Block 639.

(F) Small Stave Yard—irregular piece of land with three hundred thirty-eight (338) feet frontage on L. & N. R. R. tracks, thirty-five (35) feet ten (10) inches frontage on Goss Avenue, one hundred sixty-six (166) feet five (5) inches frontage on Dandridge Avenue, two hundred nine feet (209) six (6) inches frontage on Logan Street, twenty-two (22) feet frontage on Samuel Avenue. Lot 7, Block 1164. (Railroad side track.)

(G) One lot on Mulberry Street seventy-five (75) feet six (6) inches east of McHenry Street, thirty (30) feet frontage on Mulberry Street, one hundred forty-four (144) feet deep. Lot 11, Block 748.

(H) One lot on Lydia Street two hundred twenty-five (225) feet six (6) inches east of McHenry Street, thirty (30) feet frontage on Mulberry Street, one hundred forty-four (144) feet deep. Lot 10, Block 748. (Four room cottage.)

(I) Two hundred sixteen (216) Tank Cars—Standard wooden frames, Westinghouse air brakes, steam coils, including pipe and connections. 49 tanks 200 barrel capacity steel center sills, 10 tanks 160 barrel capacity, 17 tanks 140 barrel capacity, 96 tanks 130 barrel capacity, 22 tanks 120 barrel capacity and 15 tanks 70 barrel capacity. Seven combination box tank cars. Also one coeprage box car.

(K) Railroad car supplies—wheels, springs, timbers, brasses, bolts, nuts, etc.

(L) Refinery supplies, consisting of fullers earth, soda ash, silicate of soda, press cloth, etc.

(M) Office furniture and supplies consisting of 25 desks, 7 typewriters, filing cabinets, chairs, business phonographs, tables, adding machines, billing machine, safes, clocks, bookcases, electric fans, awnings, window shades, rugs, kitchen and dining room furniture and dishes, etc.

(N) Brands, trade marks, cable codes, labels, lithographs, good will, etc.

(O) Accounts receivable.

(P) About seven acres of land in the city of Selma, Alabama, on the Alabama River and W. of A. Railroad, in Section (31) of Township (17) North Range (11) east of St. Stevens Meridian, in Dallas County, Alabama, running in an irregular shape, bounded by the Alabama River, the lands of the Schuch-Mason Lumber Company and others—more particularly described in the deed made August 31, 1911, by the Tieknor Stave Company, including arduous water rights on adjoining land. Improvements—office, stave mill, boiler, engine, machinery and side tracks.)

(Q) All other assets.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY.

Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1914.

AUCTION SALE

Eufaula Oil Company

EUFAULA, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Eufaula, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 16, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

A parcel of land lying and being situated in the city of Eufaula, County of Barbour, State of Alabama, and beginning at the northeast corner of block O at the intersection of Barbour and Orange streets, and running thence south along the line of Orange street a distance of three hundred and eighty-nine and one-half (389 1/2) feet more or less to the right of way of the Ozark & Eufaula Railroad Company; thence west along the right of way of the Ozark & Eufaula Railroad Company a distance of four hundred and thirty-two (432) feet to Randolph street; thence north along the said Randolph street a distance of one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet to the southwest corner of the lot at present owned by T. P. Graves; thence east along the southern boundary of T. P. Graves' and Mrs. A. L. Muir's lot a distance of two hundred and sixty (260) feet; thence north along the boundary of the lot at present owned by Mrs. A. L. Muir a distance of two hundred and ten (210) feet to Barbour street; thence east along the line of Barbour street a distance of one hundred and seventy (170) feet to Orange street, this being the point of beginning; being the lot on which is located the plant of the Eufaula Oil Company. Said lot is bounded as follows: On the north by the property of T. P. Graves and Mrs. A. L. Muir and Barbour street; on the east by Orange street; on the south by the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad Company; on the west by Randolph street and the property of Mrs. A. L. Muir. Also all buildings located thereon, including two seed houses, mill, press room, hull house, boiler house and stack, engine room, dust room, meal and hull storage, office, and all machinery for complete 4-press oil mill, including 4 Smith-Vallie presses, 56 boxes, 12 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, cookers, sub-heater, cake former, settling tanks, rolls, grinding and filing machines, cake breakers, attrition mill, hull sacker, railroad track scales, platform scales, office building and furniture, and all belts, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and equipment usual with a 4-press oil mill and in connection therewith.

2.

A parcel of land lying and being situated in the city of Eufaula, County of Barbour, State of Alabama, including that portion of lots Nos. 6 and 4 in block F, commencing at a point on the east side of Orange street 295 1/2 feet south from the southeast corner of Orange and Barbour streets; running thence south 109 feet to the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad; thence east-northeast along the right of way of the said railroad 300 1/2 feet, this line being in the nature of a curve along said right of way to a point

295 feet south of Barbour street; thence west 279 feet to point of beginning, and bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Mrs. Mary A. Perryman; on the west by Orange street; on the south and east by the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad Company, on which is located a six 70-saw double independent cotton ginning plant, with independent power plant consisting of boiler and engines with double box presses and all necessary shafting, conveyor, belts and pulleys in connection therewith.

3. Seed houses and scales as follows: At Elamville, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Clio, Alabama, 2 houses 20 x 22 and 18 x 20, 1 scales; Hoboken, Alabama, 1 house, 1 scales; Lugo, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 2 scales; Guerryton, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Morris, Georgia, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Saco, Alabama, no house, 1 scales; Boswell, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Comer, Alabama, 1 house 16 x 24, 1 scales; Seale, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Hatcher, Georgia, 2 houses 18 x 20 and 20 x 30, 1 scales; Midway, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 38, 2 scales; Three Notch, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; White Oak, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 30, 1 scales; Batesville, Alabama, 2 houses 16 x 24 and 20 x 24, and 2 scales; Fitzpatrick, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 34, 1 scales; Clayton, Alabama, 2 houses 16 x 40 and 20 x 26, no scales; Matthews, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 40, 1 scales; Louisville, Alabama, 1 house 22 x 30, 2 scales; Thompson, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Mitchell, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Brantley, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Hatchechubbee, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 30, 1 scales; Arlton, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Pike Road, Alabama, 1 scales; Howe, Alabama, 1 scales.

4. Bills receivable and accounts.

5. All other assets.

EUFAULA OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Ozark Oil Company

OZARK, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company at Ozark, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monday, May 18, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—A certain parcel or tract of land located in the city of Ozark, County of Dale, State of Alabama, described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Jesse Grace lot in Ozark and Union avenue, at a point about 145 feet north of the center of the transfer track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and running thence east for thirteen degrees north for a distance of 917 feet; thence east thirty-four degrees and forty-five minutes north a distance of 170 feet; thence along the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad's main line, following the curve of said right of way at a uniform distance of fifty feet from the center of the track of said main line in northerly direction a distance of 782 feet; thence south

twenty-four degrees and forty-six minutes, a distance of 213 1/2 feet; thence north thirty degrees and fifty-two minutes west, a distance of 150 feet; thence south twenty-four degrees and forty-six minutes west, a distance of 73 1/2 feet; thence north thirty degrees and fifty-two minutes west, a distance of 210 1/2 feet; thence south thirteen degrees, a distance of 385 feet; thence west thirteen degrees, a distance of 265 feet to Union avenue; thence along the line of Union avenue a distance of 361 feet to the point of beginning, bounded as follows: On the west by Union avenue and the Baraes property; on the south by Jesse Grace lot and the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on which is located a transfer track; on the east by the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line's main line; on the north by Byrd property and the Barnes property, being in all approximately ten and a half acres.

On this property is located a seed house, oil mill proper, tower press room, cake mill and meal grinder, engine room, linter room, boiler room and stack, store house, ginnery, unloading shed, plunder house, office and seven dwelling houses. The oil mill machinery includes three Buckeye presses, forty-five boxes, ten Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, cookers, rolls, cake former, cake breaker, attrition mill, elevated tank, oil storage tanks, office building and furniture, seven substantial dwelling houses on the property, hydrants, hose, hose-house, outhouses, hull and meal sacking machines, railroad track scales, platform scales—all shafting, belting, pulleys and conveyors required in the operation, a six-stand 70-saw double independent cotton ginning plant, complete electric lighting system, engines, boilers and engines to operate cotton gin, and the usual tools and appliances used in connection with a cottonseed oil mill.

Second—Seed House and Scales:

At Ozark, Alabama, two sets of wagon scales; Elba, Alabama, seed house and scales; Brinson, Georgia, seed house and scales; Gordon, Alabama, seed house and scales; Midland City, Alabama, seed house and scales; Brockton, Alabama, seed house and scales; Arlton, Alabama, seed house and scales; Banks, Alabama, seed house and scales; Daleville, Alabama, seed house and scales; Damascus, Alabama, scales; Wells Station, Alabama, scales; Brundige, Alabama, scales; L. F. Session, Alabama, scales; Yancey Carroll scales; J. W. Ziglar one pair of beam cotton scales; Headland, Alabama, scales; Ashford, Alabama, scales; Abbeville, Alabama, seed house and scales—all of which are located at various stations on the railroad in the territory in the vicinity of the Ozark mill, with the exception of the Damascus scales which are located in the interior.

Third—Accounts bills receivable.

Fourth—All other assets.

OZARK OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Birmingham Oil Company

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Birmingham, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, May 20, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective

buyers upon application to the officers of the company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1. BIRMINGHAM REAL ESTATE.

Beginning at a point where the east boundary line of the Louisville & Nashville right of way intersects the south boundary line of the G. P. Railway right of way; thence along the south boundary line of the G. P. Railway right of way south seventy (70) degrees east a distance of twelve hundred and twenty (1220) feet more or less to (King Land & Improvement Co.) boundary line; thence three (3) minutes and twenty-one (21) seconds south four hundred and twenty-five (425) feet; thence north seventy-four (74) degrees, west twelve hundred and twenty-five (1225) feet more or less to the Louisville & Nashville Railway right of way at a point three hundred and ten (310) feet south of point of beginning; thence north one (1) degree three (3) minutes, north along said Louisville & Nashville right of way three hundred and ten (310) feet to point of beginning. In all ten acres of land more or less situated in the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and west $\frac{1}{2}$ of the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, township 17, range 2, West, in Jefferson County, Alabama, including all buildings and machinery located thereon comprising a complete three-press cottonseed oil mill; buildings consisting of seed house, mill building, engine room, boiler room, two storage houses, office, stable, linter shed, shed over oil tanks, hydrant houses and fences; mill, including three presses, seven Carver linters, boilers, engines, pumps, seed cleaning machinery, cookers, sub-heater, cake former, cake breaker, attrition mill, double hulling outfit, and all belts, shafting, pulleys, conveyors, and attachments usual and customary and belonging to the mill.

2.

PLANT AND GIN.

Being certain tracts of land situated in the city of Clanton, county of Chilton, State of Alabama, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the west side of 7th street or the Clanton and Jenson road, and north of 4th avenue where the south line of Little L. Stewart's lot crosses said west line of 7th street, being also a point in the line of the lots now owned by the estate of Samuel Adams, deceased; thence running in a northwesterly direction along the west line of said 7th street two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet; thence in a westerly direction, right angles to said 7th street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the right of way of the L. & N. Railroad; thence in a southerly direction along the easterly line of said right of way of the L. & N. Railroad two hundred (200) feet to the south line of Little L. Stewart's lot. If said line was extended due west; thence due east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet along said line to the west line of 7th street to point of beginning, containing approximately thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two and five-tenths (36,452.5) square feet, or eighty-three hundredths (.83) acres of land more or less, on which is located the buildings and machinery known as Clanton gin, consisting of ginnery, engine room, bagging and storage room, storage unloading shed, boiler room, stable, cottonseed storage, seed house and office, electric light system, steam power plant, office furnishing and equipment, two wells with Marsh steam deep well pump, one Continental Gin Company 70-saw gin outfit, one Continental Gin Company three 60-saw and one 80-saw gin outfit, including all necessary spouting, transmission, pulleys, belting, conveyor, etc. Also portable scales, hand tools, pipes and fittings.

3.

Seed house and scales at Oneonta, Alabama, including real estate; two seed houses and one scales at Amory, Mississippi; seed house and scales at Nettleton, Mississippi; seed house and scales at Winfield, Alabama; seed house and scales at Verbena, Alabama; seed house and scales at Sulligent, Alabama; seed house and scales at Hanceville, Alabama; seed house and scales at Eufaula, Alabama; seed house and scales at Berry, Alabama; seed house and scales at Planterville, Mississippi; seed house at Sylacauga, Alabama; scales at West Point, Mississippi; scales at Jackson Gap, Alabama; scales at Tupelo, Mississippi; scales at Salem, Alabama; scales at Altoona, Alabama; scales at Samson, Alabama; scales at Waverly, Alabama; two scales and one house at Bessemer, Alabama; scales at Clanton, Alabama; scales at Jemison, Alabama; scales at Fort Payne, Alabama; scales at Camp Hill, Alabama; Falkville, Alabama.

Accounts and bills receivable.

5.

All other assets.

BIRMINGHAM OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Dixie Gin Company
LIMITED
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Alexandria, La., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 23, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment

for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Cheneyville Gin. Being all that parcel or tract of land situated in the town of Cheneyville, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the south line of Front street in the village of Cheneyville, 351 feet west of the western line of Crawford street; thence westerly along Front street 671 feet and 6 inches to western boundary of this tract on the east descending of Bayou Bonf; thence south 97 feet along the east descending bank of Bayou Bonf to right of way of T. & P. Railway; thence easterly along said right of way to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence on a line at right angles with Front street 87 feet to the place of beginning. The above site contains an area of 6,514 square feet more or less situated in the center of the village. Included with and on this property is the seed house, boiler room, gin and engine room, unloading shed, cotton house and office; machinery consisting of 115-horsepower 60x18 horizontal return tubular boiler, one 10-horsepower 30x7 vertical tubular boiler, two duplex boiler feed pumps, one 13x19 slide valve engine, two Continental Gin Company four 70-saw gin outfits using Pratt wooden pneumatic elevators, and all belting, shafting, conveyors and pulleys, pipes, fittings, etc., used in connection with the gins.

Second—Cottonport Gin. Being that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Cottonport, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, containing one and a half acres from Bayou Rouge to Indian Bayou; on one acre depth leading from said land west, bounded north by the Vendor (Aminthe Ducote), south by the railroad, east by said lane and west by said Vendor above named. A certain lot of land situated on the Saint Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railroad in the town of Cottonport, in this parish, measuring 108 feet long along the railroad and 104 feet wide, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less. This land has a railroad siding and is situated about a quarter of a mile west of the railroad depot of the T. & P. Railway and center of town and contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. The buildings consist of boiler room, gin and engine room, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment consisting of 125-horsepower 72-inch horizontal return tubular boiler, one 24-inch diameter vertical boiler, one single boiler feed pump, two Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfits, one duplex pump, one Nordyke & Marmon corn mill, two horizontal tanks 8-foot diameter by 33 feet 8 inches, and all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors, pipes, fittings and connections in connection with the gin plant.

Third—Goldust Gin, Goldust, Louisiana: Being that tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Goldust, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: One parcel of land near Morgans, Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co. depot at the said town of Goldust belonging to J. M. Kelley, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of said railway with the public road and running in a northerly direction 210 feet; thence westerly at right angle 173 feet; thence southerly 137 feet; thence westerly 82 feet; thence southerly 31 feet at an obtuse angle; thence southerly 100 feet to point on north side of public road; thence easterly 173 feet along north side of said public road to place of beginning, containing an area of approximately .553 acres. This site is a good level piece of ground about 200 feet from the railroad depot and is on the railroad right of way and on a public road. The buildings consist of seed house, boiler and engine room, gin house, unloading shed, cotton shed and office. Equipment, one 70-horsepower 54-inch horizontal return tubular boiler, one 12x16 slide valve engine, one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit, one duplex boiler feed pump, all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and machinery used in connection therewith.

Fourth—Lamorie Gin, Lamorie, Louisiana: Located on leased ground. Buildings consist of boiler and engine room, gin building, unloading shed, seed house, cotton house and office. Machinery, one 60-horsepower 54-inch boiler, one 10x12 slide valve engine, one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit.

Fifth—Lecompte Gin, situated at Lecompte, La.:

Situated on leased ground. Buildings, boiler and engine room, gin room, seed house, cotton house and office building.

Sixth—Marksville Gin, Marksville, Louisiana:

Real estate being that certain parcel of land situated in the town of Marksville, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Vendor's north line with the Texas & Pacific Railway Company right of way; thence south 59 minutes 30 seconds east 132 feet to a post; thence south 40 minutes and 40 seconds east 332 feet to a post; thence south 60 minutes and 15 seconds west approximately 303 feet to the right of way of the said Texas & Pacific Railway Company; thence northwesterly approximately 450 feet along said right of way to place of beginning. This property is situated about one-half of a mile north of the center of the town and about a quarter of a mile from the T. & P. depot. It is a good level piece of ground and has a railroad siding. The buildings occupy only a portion of the site. Buildings, consisting of boiler and engine room, gin building, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment, one 8-horsepower 60-inch boiler, one 60-horsepower 54-inch boiler, one 22-inch by 5 foot vertical boiler, one 20x12 slide valve engine, one 6x10 slide valve engine, two Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfits, one 45-inch Sturdevant Fan.

Seventh—Moreland Gin, Moreland, Louisiana:

Situated on leased ground. Buildings, seed house, engine, boiler room, gin room, unloading shed, cotton house. Machinery consisting of 55-horsepower boiler, one duplex boiler feed pump, one 11x16 slide valve engine, Continental Gin Company two 70-saw gin outfit, all belting, shafting, pulleys, pipes, fittings, etc., in connection therewith.

Eighth—Hessmer, Louisiana. The real estate being all that certain parcel of land situated in the town of Hessmer, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: One parcel of land being one-half arpent wide by two arpents deep, running its greatest length parallel with the Shreveport & Red River Railway right of way, the tract starting 100 feet from the Bayou Du Lac and Marksville public road, containing an area of approximately .834 acres. This property is situated in the center of the village, is a good level piece of property. The buildings occupy only a portion of the site. Buildings consist of engine and boiler room, gin room, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment—One 55-horsepower 54-inch diameter horizontal return tubular boiler; one 12x18 slide valve engine, including all necessary pipes, fittings from boiler to engine and water supply pipes in tanks; one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit, together with all shafting, belting, pulleys and conveyors used in connection with the gin.

Ninth—All accounts and bills receivable.

Tenth—All other assets.

THE DIXIE GIN COMPANY, LTD.

AUCTION SALE

Sonia Cotton Oil Company, Ltd.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Alexandria, La., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 23, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

Being that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows according to a survey taken by I. W. Sylvester, present civil engineer: Beginning at a point at the east corner of Lee street and Brinkhurst avenue; thence running south 673 degrees east 1381.5 feet to the right of way of the K. C. W. & C. Railway; thence at an angle of 45 degrees and 20 minutes with the last said line northerly along the right of way of the K. C. W. & C. Railway 1377.93 feet to the intersection of the said right of way with the south line of Lee street; thence at an angle of 68 degrees and 40 minutes with the last described line west along the southerly line of Lee street 1036.9 feet to a point; thence 34.8 feet southwesterly to the place of beginning; containing an approximate area of 16.104 acres; including buildings, seed house and fertilizer room, hull house and mill storage, press room and boiler and linter room, meal and cake room, engine room, boiler house and stack, office including furniture and equipment, stable and equipment, repair shop and equipment, paint shop, cotton shed, gin room, unloading shed and cotton storage, together with all machinery for a complete 6-press oil mill, including 6 Smith-Valle presses, 90 boxes, 16 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, 2 hullers, separating machinery, rolls, cookers, cake former, attrition mill, cake breaker, cake trimmer, electric lighting system, sprinkler system, and all belting, shafting, pulleys and conveyors used in connection with the mill, boilers equipped to burn fuel oil, fuel oil storage tank with fuel oil feeder, oil storage tanks, elevated tanks, hydrants and hose. Five 70-saw gin stand with all belts, pulleys, conveyors and appliances used in connection therewith.

2.

Being all that parcel or tract of land situated in the town of Benetville, Parish of Rapides, and State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: On the west by a public road; on the east by Bayou Boeuf; on the north and south by property owned by Mrs. J. L. Helm. This property is about 5 miles south of Cheneyville on the country road, and a small settlement known as Benetville. Also buildings, including gin house, boiler and engine room, and all machinery for a three 70-saw gin outfit.

3.

All seed houses and scales, house and scales at Forest Hill, Louisiana, scales at Cottonport, Louisiana, house at Meeker, Louisiana.

4.

All accounts and bills receivable.

5.

50 shares of capital stock in Longbridge Cotton Oil Company, par value of \$100.

6.

10 shares of capital stock in Michel Gin Company, Ltd., par value \$100, and 67 shares in Glenmora Gin Company, par value \$10.

7.

All other assets.

SONIA COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

AUCTION SALE

Marshall Oil Company
MARSHALL, TEXAS

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Marshall, Texas, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, May 27, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Being that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Marshall, County of Harrison, State of Texas, bounded and described as follows: Being all of blocks 28 to 32 and the intervening part of Jackson street, bound on the north side by Beauregard street and on the south by Grand avenue, on the west by Johnson and on the east by Hood streets, having a 240-foot frontage on Johnson and Hood streets and a 550-foot frontage, including that of the vacated Jackson street on Beauregard street and Grand avenue. That portion of Jackson street between blocks 28 and 32 has been vacated by city ordinances passed by the City Council in 1904; the area of the site exclusive of Jackson street aggregates 115,200 square feet. The buildings include seed house, boiler room and stack, engine room, linter room, press room, cake mill room, meal storage and linter press rooms, hull house, grab bin, linter storage, stable and office.

The machinery includes a complete equipment for a three-press cottonseed oil mill, three Van Winkle presses, forty-two boxes, ten Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, rolls, cookers, cake former, cake trimmer, cake breaker, attrition mill, hull and meal sacker, railroad track scales, platform scales, hose houses and hydrants, fire hose, office building and office equipment, dwelling house, stable, linter storage, electric lighting system, boilers equipped to burn natural gas which is used for fuel, all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and equipment used in connection with the mill.

Second—Seed houses and scales:

Seed houses and scales located at Karnak, Big Sandy, Elmo, Ashland, Baldwin, Hallsville, Jonesville, Graceton; house at Lodi, Lanier, Texas. Scales at Luanna, Texas.

Third—Lots, 1-2-3-4-5-6, Block 10, Urquhardt division, and lot 7 in west half of Eighth, Block 121, in Urquhardt division, located in the City of Jefferson, County of Marion, State of Texas, on which is located seed house and scales.

Fourth—All accounts and bills receivable.

Fifth—All other assets.

MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

AUCTION SALE

Vicksburg Cotton Oil Company

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company at Vicksburg, Miss., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Friday, May 29, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

Certain parcels of land located in the city of Vicksburg, County of Warren, State of Mississippi, described as follows: One parcel beginning at the northwest corner of Levy and Depot streets; thence west 144 feet along the north side of Depot street to a point; thence north 157.5 feet to a point; thence northeasterly 74.7 feet to Levy street; thence south approximately 212 feet along the west line of Levy street to place of beginning, including lots 9 to 14, inclusive; containing an area of 21,175 square feet, more or less.

One parcel of land beginning on Depot street; thence running south 122.9 feet to a point; thence east 48 feet to a point; thence north 122.9 feet to a point; thence west 48 feet to place of beginning, including lots 19 and 20, containing an area of 5899 feet more or less.

One parcel of land beginning at Levy street; thence running west approximately 212 feet to a point; thence south 56.58 feet to a point; thence northeasterly approximately 223 feet to the west line of Levy street; thence along the west line of Levy street to the place of beginning, including lots 10 and 25, containing an area of 5483 square feet more or less, and including buildings consisting of seed house, mill storage, cake and press room, press room and mill, engine room and shop, linter press room, gin room and sack house, boiler house, office building and equipment, linter storage and hull house. A part of these buildings extend into the street and on the property owned by the A. & B. Railway Company, and leased from the railway company.

Also machinery comprising a complete 8-press oil mill, including 8 Smith-Valle presses, 112 boxes, 18 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, rolls, French continuous cooker, French cake former, cake stripper, cake trimmer, cake breaker, attrition mill, a complete 4-stand 80-saw gin outfit, electric light system, sprinkler system, all belts, pulleys, shafting and conveyors in connection with these machines; also storage tanks, railroad track scales, platform scales, all tools and equipment used in connection with the mill.

2.

Seed houses and scales, including house and scales at Bovina, scales, Tailulah, Pickens and West, and Morgan City, Miss.

3.

All accounts and bills receivable.

4.

All other assets.

VICKSBURG COTTON OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE AUCTION SALE

Vicksburg Refining Company

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Vicksburg, Miss., commencing at 12 o'clock noon.

Friday, May 29, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

All of lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in square 2 in that portion of said city of Vicksburg known as the Upper Press Survey of the said city of Vicksburg, County of Warren, and State of Mississippi, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of Levy street south of Depot street; thence west 141 feet; thence south 102 feet; thence northeasterly to Levy street; thence north 83.5 feet along Levy street to the place of beginning, including brick building 101 feet by 123 feet 4 inches.

2.

All tanks, pumps, pipes, fittings, shafting, belting, pulleys, fire hose, hose racks and equipment of all kinds.

3.

Accounts and bills receivable.

4.

All other assets,
VICKSBURG REFINING COMPANY.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

Tennille Oil Company

TENNILLE, GA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Tennille, Ga., commencing at 10 A. M.

Wednesday, June 3, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—A certain tract of land located in the city of Tennille, Washington County, Georgia; commencing at a stake on the west side of J. D. Franklin's tenant house, about one-fourth of a mile west of the depot of the Central of Georgia Railway, and running west along the line of the right of way 450 feet, thence at right angles south 315 feet; thence at right angles east 502½ feet; thence at right angles north 315 feet to right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company; thence eastwardly along the right of way of said Central of Georgia Railway Company to the point of beginning. Also an adjoining parcel, running in an easterly direction and adjoining the right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company 70½ feet; thence in a southerly direction 103 feet; thence in a westerly direction 98 feet; thence in a northeasterly direction 90 feet to starting point. Together with all the buildings, machinery and equipment situated thereon, comprising a three-press oil mill and an eight-stand cotton gin, including the following fifteen buildings: Seed house, mill, boiler room and engine room, repair shop, tower, meal house, hull house, engine room, gin house, unloading shed, cotton shed, stable, store room and oil tank house; also office building, office furniture and equipment, out-houses, canopy, paving and fences, electric lighting machines, storage tanks; also complete outfit of machinery for a three-press oil mill, including boilers, engines, four Platt Iron Works cookers, one Smith-Valle cake former, three Smith-Valle fifteen-box hydraulic presses, one rotary pump, one cake breaker, one scientific attrition mill, two disc hullers, ten Carver Cotton Gin Company linters, one three-head Carver linter saw-bling machine, and all other usual equipment, including belts, pulleys, shafting, conveyors, etc.

Second—Seed houses and scales. House at Harrison, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers. House at Harrison, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers. Scales at Harrison, Georgia. Donovan, Georgia, house 20 by 26 and scales. Wrightsville, Georgia, house 16 by 20, two sets of scales. Dexter, Georgia, house 18 by 30, two sets of scales. Chester, Georgia, house 18 by 22, brick piers and scales. House at Yonkers, Georgia, 20 by 20, and scales. House at Cadwell, Georgia, 16 by 20, and scales. House at Plainfield, Georgia, and scales. House at Peachock, Georgia, 18 by 20. Scales at Hawkinsville, Georgia. House at McIntyre, Georgia, 16 by 20, painted, scales at McIntyre, Georgia. House at Toombsboro, Georgia, 16 by 20, painted, and scales. House at Oconee, Georgia, 18 by 20, painted, and scales. House at Davisboro, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers, painted, and scales. Scales at Louisville, Georgia; scales at Adrian, Georgia; scales at Norcross, Georgia; scales at Metter, Georgia. House at Sandersville, Georgia, 18 by 36, iron roof, brick piers; two scales at Sandersville, Georgia. House at Chalker, 18 by 22; scales at Warthen; house at Mitchell, 20 by

30; scales at Mitchell; house at Avera, 20 by 24; scales at Avera. Two scales at Tennille, not installed. Two scales at Bartow, Georgia.
Third—Accounts receivable.
Fourth—All other assets.

TENNILLE OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Conyers Oil Company

CONYERS, GA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Conyers, Ga., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monday, June 1, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Real estate, buildings and machinery, described as follows: Being a parcel of land in the city of Conyers, on the north side of the Georgia Railroad in the Sixteenth District of Rockdale County, same being part of original lot number 273, and comprising 2.57 acres. This property has a frontage of 439½ feet on the Georgia Railway and a depth of 699 feet on Decatur street, on which it has a frontage of 27 feet.

On the above real estate is located a complete oil mill, consisting of two Van Winkle presses with French boxes, six Carver linters, seed cleaner, double hulling outfit, cookers, cake breaker, cake mill, linter press, rolls, and all the usual and customary machinery of a complete two-press oil mill; also one double ginning outfit consisting of seven 70-saw gins operated by independent power plant, elevated water tank for fire protection, two wells, city water works with hose and hydrant, office buildings and equipment, railroad track scales, oil storage tanks, two seed houses, hull house, storage house.

Second—Seed house and scales located at Conyers, Georgia: seed house, 20 by 30, location second house west of depot, south side railway track, box built. One set of scales located on lower edge of town of Conyers, next to Marietta Fertilizer Company warehouse. Seed house at Almon, 20 by 30, location second house east from depot on right-hand side of railway, built box. Seed house and scales at Lithonia, Georgia, seed house 20 by 30 feet, weather-boarded, location last house west of depot on Georgia Railway right of way; built on north side and end wise to track; scales joining seed house. Seed house at Redan, Georgia, size 20 by 30, location second house east of Georgia depot, built box and lengthwise to track on railway right of way. Scales at Decatur, Georgia. M. A. Oakes warehouse in Decatur, Georgia. Scales on property of J. L. Chapp one mile northeast of Lithonia. Scales at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Scales at Ingleside, Georgia, about half mile from Georgia Railroad on property controlled by W. L. Robinson.

Third—Accounts, bills receivable.

Fourth—All other assets.

CONYERS OIL COMPANY.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade keeps quiet and what little business is going on is confined to purchases of tanners needing a few hides to keep operating on, resulting in scattering small sales. The general undertone is steady to firm, with heavy native cows the most neglected description. The present limited inquiry for all kinds is a result of the lack of demand for leather, and until finished stock starts to move so that tanners have some sort of a line as to what prices they will receive, most of them decline to entertain further purchases of hides of account. Native steers, while far from active, sell spasmodically in small lots from time to time at late prices to supply pressing wants. The sale by a packer of April natives noted in later market yesterday at 18½¢ is given as 2,000 St. Louis takeoff, and did not include extreme lights, as packers can get 18½¢ for these. The range on natives continues at 18@18½¢, with some buyers still talking 17¾¢ for heavy average February-March. Texas steers remain strong and closely sold up, but are devoid of fresh interest as are also all other lines of packer takeoff. Heavy weights are unchanged at 19¼¢, which continues to be paid for these, with lights held 18¾¢ and extremes 18½¢. Butt brands and Colorados are quiet, with no fresh features. Buyers as a rule are looking only for small lots of any kinds of hides on account of the dull leather trade and want to find bargains, but butts and sides appear unpopular and have not sold in some time, former business being at 17½¢ for February-March butts and April Colorados together. Asking prices, as to salting, range 17½@17¾¢ for Colorados and 17¼@18¢ for butt brands. Branded cows are strong at 18¼@18½¢ last paid, with packers talking 18½@18¾¢. Native cows are slow for heavy weights with no recent sales, being nominal at around 17½¢ for February-March, January held 17¾¢ and up to 18¢. talked for April, but tanners are disinterested and the nominal range is hardly above 17½@17¾¢. Lights firm 18½@19¢, as to salting. Native bulls are neglected at 15½@16¢, also branded bulls at 14¾@15¼¢.

Later.—Packers claim a better inquiry for April-May hides, but most of them decline to name prices on Mays. No trading reported and February-March salting is dull.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There has been a shade more interest shown recently, as evidenced by recent trading noted in buffs at 15½¢ and good lots of heavy cows at the same figure to large buyers, and on the whole there has been more inquiry of late in the market, particularly for cow hides. The demand, of course, is for good stock, and while the market has shown up firmer of late buyers and sellers are still apart on long-haired grubby stock, with tanners of this quality holding absolutely out of the market. Trade generally is still quiet, even though a trifle better than the dullness prevailing heretofore. Dealers are not carrying accumulations of account, and are not over anxious sellers. Buffs are hardly quotable below 15½¢, and taken on the whole show a firmer tone than several days ago. Recent trading has been at 15½¢, but the rumor of some buffs selling up to 16¢ cannot be confirmed as yet. Long-haired grubby lots are not wanted. There is no doubt in some parties' minds that free of grub buffs would bring close to 16¢. Heavy cows have also shown up firmer, ranging now 15¼@15½¢ and recent business at the outside figure in good lots running mostly No. 1 and containing fall hides as formerly noted. Very recently heavier weight stock, which has been the dull end for so long, has shown a firmer

tone with more interest displayed by tanners. Extremes continue to range widely, as poor lots pepper boxes are not wanted. Ordinary to poor lots are quoted 16¢ last bid up to 16½¢ asked, but poorest hides would probably be difficult to sell over 16¢. On the other hand, choice, free of grub lots are ranged 17@17¼¢. Heavy steers remain nominal around 15½¢, with no late business, but stocks reported small. Bulls quiet, 13½¢ last paid with 14@14¼¢ asked.

Later.—There are some buffs offered at 15½¢, although some dealers ask 15¾@16¢. Some dealers now practically admitting selling buffs recently rumored at 16¢ and extremes at 17¢ for choice stock. A car of 25-lb. and up hides sold from an outside Western point at 15½¢. Chicago freight.

CALFSKINS.—Have tended toward weakness for some time past, with trading slow and tanners generally disinterested. Each successive sale has been at some reduction, as shown by late business in regular and first salt best Chicago cities, packer skins and lastly mixed outside cities and countries running 75 per cent. cities down to 20¢. as noted in later market yesterday. On the strength of this sale large tanners look to buy outside cities as low as 20¢ soon. Outside cities might therefore be quoted nominally around 20½¢, although asking prices have ranged up to 21¢. Country skins alone, all as to sections where collected, quality of lots, etc., continue to range 19@20¢. Packer skins last sold at 22¢ and continue quotable on that basis, while Chicago cities range 21¢. last paid for regular lots up to 21¼¢ for strictly first salt, best skins. Light calf continues nominal and neglected at \$1.20@1.30, deacons \$1@1.10. Kips remain quiet. Last nominal quotations were: Cities and packers 18@18½¢, mixed lots 17½@18¢ asked, and countries 17@17½¢ asked with last sales of countries reported at 17¼¢, but buyers say the market is nominally lower now.

Later.—There is a report that some ordinary cities sold here at 20½¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—The demand for wool pelts has been brisk all through the season, with the season closing stiff regarding values and stocks more closely picked up than for many years despite free wool and heavier sheep receipts than formerly. Prices on wool pelts are unchanged as previously listed. As formerly noted receipts of spring lambs are insufficient to give prices on, with a nominal range talked of 40@60¢ and last trading in packer shearlings at 42½¢. Nothing is reported regarding country shearlings as yet.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues to show a firmer tone, and following the ¼¢ advance noted recently in Puerto Cabellos, etc., it is expected that the rest of the market will move up to at least this level. Negotiations are in progress on the last arrival of about 4,000 Bogotas, etc. Importers have been asking up to 30¢ on Bogotas, as against the last price of 29½¢, but it is expected in some quarters that the sale of these will be consummated at 29½¢. Some further sales were previously made of Central Americans at 28½¢, with about 4,300 of these sold of late, and some Colombians are reported to have recently sold at 28¢. No trading is noted in River Plates. Shippers have been solicited to make offerings here on account of the tanners' meeting in New York tomorrow, but the offerings coming forward are moderate. Prices asked on Buenos Aires range 27½@28¢.

WET SALTED HIDES.—More interest continues to be displayed in Mexicans, but some high prices asked have not as yet been realized, and it is understood that the sale

noted yesterday at 16½¢ was a time transaction and that the lot was a small parcel of Saltillos and not Monterays. There is an offering of 600 San Luis Potosi on spot which were offered recently at 16¼¢, but are now held at 16½¢. Havanas are quoted at 16@16¼¢, with a sale made of about 500 understood at the inside figure. No further sales are reported of River Plate frigorificos, but the market on these continues rather firmer than a while ago. Receipts include 1,250 bbls. of wet salted Cubans and 172 dry Central Americans per "Prinz Aug. Wilhelm," 506 dry Bogotas and 174 bbls. salted hides from Jamaica per "Oruba," and 1,000 bbls. wet salted Havanas per "Havana."

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market continues quiet, with packers holding firm in their asking prices, but tanners showing little interest and no sales are noted.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Although a sale is reported here of two cars or more of 25-lb. and up hides at 14¾¢ flat, no description is obtained as to the section from which these hides were secured and the market generally continues to maintain a firmer tone than a while ago. A number of different lots of New England hides have been sold, including some small butcher lots down to 14½¢ flat, but most dealers' lots of 100 @200 each at 14¾¢ flat, and one lot of about 400 New England hides, consisting of city stock, sold at 15¢ flat. Some small parcels of New York State hides have also been sold at 14¾¢ flat, although 15¢ flat is mostly asked for these now. Last sales here of late receipt Ohio buffs were at 15½¢, and Pennsylvania buffs are also considered quotable at this price, while most dealers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Middle West points are talking up to 15¾@16¢ for buffs and 17@17½¢ for extremes.

CALFSKINS.—Dealers state that while tanners are very bearish in their attitude, especially on light weight skins, they are not disposed to accept the low figures talked and that the supplies this season will be under normal and that the receipts now are more of middle weights than of lights. The market is more or less nominal, however, with New York Cities listed around \$1.70@1.75, \$2.27½@2.30 and \$2.60. A little lot of outside skins, amounting to about 1,000, is offered here out of first salt at \$1.40, \$2.05 and \$2.45 flat, but has not been sold. Tanners are still doing little or nothing in deacons, and some of the New York State dealers are accumulating fair-sized supplies. One dealer is reported to have 10,000 deacons on hand, and other dealers from 5,000 to 8,000 each. Some poorer descriptions of deacons have sold as low as 90¢, but better stock ranges from this up to \$1.25 as to weight, etc.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is firm, and prices rule unchanged. Some recently reported sales of fronts at \$4.10 are understood to have been special selections, and some local dealers say they are ready to sell regular fronts at \$3.85, or might even take less than this.

European.

Some reports from Europe are that the heavier weights of calfskins are weak as well as light stock, but the Paris auction next week will give a line on the situation. Offerings continue large from the River Plate of dry Nonota calfskins, with from 25@25¼¢ asked for 1@1½ kilos, free of thirds, with buyers talking down to 22¢ on these.

Boston.

The market is firm at 15½¢ for late receipt Middle West buffs, and dealers talking ¼@½¢ more. Extremes are firm at 17@17½¢ as to lots. Southern 14½@15¢, 25@60 lbs.; extremes 15½@16¢.

Chicago Section

Now Bill Hearse wants to annex Mexico—for circulation purposes!

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,250 net to the buyer.

A few more days, then good-bye oyster until September, according to Hoyle.

And now we'll tackle spring fever, hookworm, ptomaine poisoning and hydrophobia.

The Colonel and Hobson seem to have been lost in this Mexican shuffle. But bide a wee!

Bill Hearse's sheets are fairly dripping gore these days. Bill loves a fight. Besides, it helps circulation.

Well, they picked out a fine day to declare war against Huerta, anyway. Or was there any declaration?

Fifty million dollars looks a lot of money to appropriate just to lick one guy—and an old whiskey pickle, at that!

Spring has come. The flowers are in bloom. The birds sing out their lay. Dowed by a little ruddig broog, etc. At-choo!

Just sic the Colonel and his pop-eyed sarcophagus on old man Huerta and watch him take to the chile-con-carne bushes!

It need not be feared this Mexican muss will interfere with baseball. We can easily tend to both games without losing sleep.

Some of our legislators seem to take much greater pride in their hatred of England than in their patriotism for the United States.

Well, Sir Tummas will have Shamrock IV in the water shortly, and hopes to turn the trick with her this time. Everybody wishes him luck.

There never was a drought that wasn't broken up by rain, as Colonel "Bill" Skinner used to say, and as we've said ourselves now and again.

If anyone can think of any card Barratt O'Hara hasn't played to win the voter's aid to get whatever office he has in mind, please notify him.

The shortage of livestock and slow movement of product is beginning to affect the labor end of the packing business in the Stock Yards.

The man who claims he was driven to drink was possibly awfully easy to drive, as easy as it is to hold back the fellows who want to fight—not!

Sure signs of coming summer—the ice cream sundae trees are beginning to bloom and the ice man salutes you with "Fine weather we're havin'!"

Bill Hearse is a regular war fan, but that's as far as he goes. He takes particular care not to get into the game himself. If he did we might lose—nothing.

It is scarcely probable that Harry K. Thaw's parents deliberately raised him for the special purpose of being Jerome's meal ticket, yet it looks that way.

So far no one has charged the packers with starting this Mexican muss, but there is no doubt that we'll find they are to blame when we get time to investigate the matter!

Next to being a kink or an emp, being Mayor of New York is about as big a risk as any on the docket, excepting possibly that of being provisionanlard President of Mexico.

One of the best sellers for the gambling house under police protection is the hurry-up warning, at the "financiological" moment, "Duck, fellers, de house is pinched!" Can you beat it?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.53 cents per pound; imported beef, 10.54 cents per pound.

A little paragraph in the Daily News recently read as follows: "Lieut.-Gov. Barratt O'Hara was fired from his \$4 a week job in a corset factory, but the recall is not in force in Illinois." Some slam!

And now Bill Hearse's paper comes out and says a certain Cabinet minister used to borry a five-spot now and again in his youth. If

Bill H. had nothing more than that against his reputation he'd be fairly clean.

"The interests" do not seem to be bending their energies toward making the path any smoother for President Wilson. That, however, does not seem to bother him; he goes just as strong in the mud as on a "fast" track.

Senator J. Ham evidently believes in doing things up real brown, as evidenced by his bill in Congress advocating the purchase of what is practically the United States and all that therein is by the Government. It can't be did, James.

A scientist states that "the average man has within his system material for 13 pounds of candles, a pound of nails, 800 pencils, bindings for 16 small books, 500 knife handles, 28 violin strings, 20 teaspoonsful of salt and a pound of sugar." Some system, huh?

William White, at one time manager for Sir Thomas J. Lipton, when in the packing business in Chicago, and latterly with the North American Provision Company, is now associated with the Davidson Commission Company, attending to the Stock Yards end of their business. Asa certainly has a great staff!

Some wise guy once remarked: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." He didn't mean Noah's or the Johnstown affair, however. Apropos of the two latter floods. A Johnstown victim strolling around Heaven stopped any angel who would listen to him and recited the tale of the flood at Johnstown. Every time he'd get an audience an old bewiskered gink would listen awhile, then turn on his heel and remark contemptuously: "Huh!" Finally the Johnstown man got sore and asked: "Who is that old mutt uncorking that 'huh' at me all the time?" He was informed it was Noah!

THE GAMBLE.

With the Devil across the board—
For that's the game we play—
Who'll throw the dice for the Devil's price,
With a woman to show the way?

An ace, or your soul is lost—
And always the Devil's to pay—
But a sporting chance is a sporting chance,
With a woman to show the way!

It's the fair old, square old game—
As the Devil himself will say—
You win—that's well! You lose—that's hell,
With a woman to lead the way.
—The Day Book.

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CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

ARGENTINE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 16.)

A study of Table 2 discovers that foreign inducements to increase the exports of chilled and frozen beef have met with large responses from Argentina, so large indeed in

the most recent years that this trade is retarding the natural increase of herds, if not almost preventing it. The cause of retardation next back of this is the cessation of the exports of chilled beef from the United States, which has thrown upon Argentina the

principal portion of the task of continuing the export supply to the United Kingdom and other countries.

The imports of dressed beef from Argentina into the United Kingdom are increasing, yet they were a diminishing fraction of the total during the past three years. They were 83 per cent. of the total in 1911, 82 per cent. in 1912, and 78 per cent. in 1913.

(To be continued.)

DO NOT WANT FROZEN BEEF.

Importers have demonstrated, to their own satisfaction at least, that the United States market is capable of absorbing only a limited quantity of frozen beef. So far, Atlantic ports have been capable of promptly taking care of every pound of the "soft" or chilled variety, but to dispose of frozen or "hard" stuff distributors have been compelled to scatter it over a wide territory, some having been sent as far westward as Missouri River points.

The American beef eater possesses the faculty of discrimination in marked degree, and his fastidiousness is pronounced when he encounters frozen foreign meats. Great Britain affords antipodean slaughterers a better market for their refrigerated meats than does the United States. Even a moderate increase in domestic production would render the sale of frozen beef in this country in any considerable quantity difficult.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

TABLE 2.—Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Argentina, 1895-1912.

Year.	Total value, all articles named.		Live meat animals.		Packinghouse products.	
	Dollars.	Number.	Cattle.	Sheep.*	Swine.	
	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1895	18,746,218	8,064,703	408,126	6,758,117	1,247,163	59,483
1900	16,702,051	4,123,855	150,550	3,549,415	573,861	40
1905	38,613,262	5,332,703	262,681	4,979,806	351,462	95
1910	53,320,701	4,137,910	89,733	3,914,474	77,180	223,436
1911	65,913,927	8,236,160	184,112	7,915,654	110,690	320,448
1912	67,252,310	9,124,118	261,416	8,820,177	104,898	363,680

Year.	Total.	Beef, frozen.	Beef, chilled.	Beef, jerked.	Blood, dried.
	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1895	10,681,515	3,498,870	61,260	121,450,000	4,077,529
1900	12,578,196	54,212,000	2,572,894	36,264,000	1,910,272
1905	33,280,659	336,988,542	14,750,694	55,749,925	3,007,598
1910	49,082,701	540,715,628	25,068,248	20,816,823	996,864
1911	57,677,767	656,393,195	28,731,769	33,280,642	1,456,768
1912	58,128,201	700,225,052	30,650,287	55,624,263	2,434,812

Year.	Bones.	Cracklings.	Hoofs.	Horns.	Intestines, salted and dried.
	Tons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
1895	43,565	477,875	1,524,963	30,038	1,336,151
1900	25,030	337,068	1,704,940	37,314	1,651,738
1905	60,185,580	964,890	3,255,158	71,243	2,493,403
1910	65,011,440	1,397,946	6,382,317	139,663	2,153,894
1911	90,020,432	2,364,213	7,432,911	162,716	3,511,028
1912	59,678,522	914,275	7,220,423	158,026	3,013,238

Year.	Meat extract.	Meat, frozen, n. e. s.	Meat, preserved.	Mutton, frozen.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1895	328,173	201,105	888,460	15,556
1900	253,990	222,351	2,461,000	68,319
1905	960,048	840,467	12,085,617	343,820
1910	3,358,355	2,940,046	24,475,048	696,361
1911	1,136,641	995,064	32,114,538	913,719
1912	1,340,061	1,181,025	34,326,241	982,362

Year.	Oils, animal.	Tallow, pressed.	Tallow and fat, melted.	Tongues, preserved and salted.	All other.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1895	945,633	33,067	18,929	580	89,481,000
1900	689,520	31,195	9,575	293	54,756,000
1905	731,416	47,699	53,448	1,839	160,878,087
1910	765,774	52,834	9,235	283	128,761,868
1911	926,011	61,320	.....	.....	168,482,146
1912	1,182,400	81,339	.....	.....	166,570,758

*Including some goats.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 13.....	20,513	1,086	32,477	17,150
Tuesday, April 14.....	2,690	5,952	11,172	21,964
Wednesday, April 15.....	12,147	2,648	18,846	21,247
Thursday, April 16.....	4,514	2,408	14,953	18,887
Friday, April 17.....	927	599	12,438	8,083
Saturday, April 18.....	104	4	4,086	30
Total last week.....	40,877	12,697	98,972	87,370
Previous week.....	34,143	13,051	108,791	91,687
Cor. time, 1913.....	49,337	14,141	109,122	71,878
Cor. time, 1912.....	47,062	19,027	119,297	78,895

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 13.....	5,790	100	6,942
Tuesday, April 14.....	1,696	110	1,018
Wednesday, April 15.....	3,464	23	3,174
Thursday, April 16.....	3,118	62	4,486
Friday, April 17.....	1,230	1	2,145
Saturday, April 18.....	35		2,408
Total last week.....	15,333	296	20,173
Previous week.....	14,116	231	31,451
Cor. time, 1913.....	18,573	374	21,402
Cor. time, 1912.....	18,301	110	33,094

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 18, 1914.....	714,489	2,204,837	1,646,769
Same period, 1913.....	726,775	2,362,450	1,361,152

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 18, 1914.....	877,000
Previous week.....	390,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	423,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	438,000
Total year to date.....	7,349,000
Same period, 1913.....	7,529,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 18, 1914.....	102,700	267,500	209,000
Week ago.....	83,600	296,700	211,000
Year ago.....	120,200	306,500	182,900
Two years ago.....	122,600	365,800	178,500

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	1,737,000	1,939,000
Hogs.....	5,431,000	5,727,000
Sheep.....	3,575,000	3,159,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 18, 1914:	
Armour & Co.....	15,600
Swift & Co.....	11,100
S. & S. Co.....	6,600
Morris & Co.....	4,900
Hammond Co.....	4,900
Western P. Co.....	6,200
Anglo-American.....	5,200
Independent P. Co.....	4,600
Boyl, Latham & Co.....	3,600
Roberts & Onke.....	2,200
Brennan P. Co.....	3,200
Miller & Hart.....	2,400
Others.....	4,500
Totals.....	74,700
Previous week.....	102,800
1913.....	90,900
1912.....	80,500
Total year to date.....	1,628,400
Same period last year.....	1,843,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.60	\$8.75	\$6.20	\$7.50
Previous week.....	8.50	8.80	6.25	7.35
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.45	9.05	6.35	8.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.65	7.95	5.70	7.50
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.25	4.15	5.45

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.50@9.50
Steers, fair to good.....	7.05@8.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@9.40
Inferior steers.....	7.00@7.50
Stockers.....	6.00@7.40
Feeding steers.....	7.25@8.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@6.10
Stock cows.....	5.00@5.50
Fair to choice heifers.....	7.25@8.25
Stock heifers.....	6.00@7.00
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@7.25
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@4.75

Butcher bulls.....	6.00@7.25
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@6.40
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@8.00
Heavy calves.....	6.00@8.00

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 180 lbs.....	\$8.55@8.75
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.60@8.75
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.60@8.75
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.60@8.75
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 300 lbs.....	8.60@8.75
Mixed packing.....	8.50@8.65
Heavy packing.....	8.50@8.65
Pigs.....	7.50@8.50
Bones.....	3.00@4.00
*Stags.....	8.70@9.30

*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Colorado lambs.....	\$8.00@8.60
Fed western lambs.....	7.50@8.25
Clipped lambs.....	6.00@7.25
Feeding wethers.....	4.00@5.50
Feeding ewes.....	4.00@4.50
Fed western wethers.....	6.25@7.30
Native ewes.....	3.50@6.50
Clipped wethers.....	5.50@8.10
Clipped yearlings.....	5.75@6.50
Feeding lambs.....	6.50@7.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$20.12½	\$20.12½	\$20.00	\$20.07½
July.....	20.02½	20.17½	20.02½	20.15
September.....	20.12½	20.15	20.07½	20.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.25
July.....	10.42½	10.45	10.40	10.45
September.....	10.55	10.62½	10.53	10.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.90	11.00	10.90	11.00
July.....	11.10	11.17½	11.07½	11.20
September.....	11.20	11.27½	11.20	11.27½

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.02½	20.05	19.40	19.40
July.....	20.17½	20.17½	19.60	19.65
September.....	20.17½	20.17½	19.70	19.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.25	10.25	10.05	10.05
July.....	10.42½	10.45	10.22½	10.25
September.....	10.60	10.62½	10.42½	10.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.97½	10.97½	10.77½	10.80
July.....	11.17½	11.17½	10.95	10.95
September.....	11.27½	11.27½	11.10	11.10

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.50	19.65	19.40	19.65
July.....	19.00	19.80	19.55	19.80
September.....	19.62½	19.82½	19.62½	19.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.00	10.02½	9.95	10.00
July.....	10.17½	10.20	10.12½	10.20
September.....	10.37½	10.40	10.30	10.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.75	10.75	10.67½	10.75
July.....	10.90	10.95	10.87½	10.95
September.....	11.07½	11.10	11.00	11.07½

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.80	20.27½	19.80	20.20
July.....	19.80	20.27½	19.80	20.22½
September.....	19.96	20.30	19.90	20.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.20	10.62½	10.20	10.60
July.....	10.40	10.40	10.22½	10.37½
September.....	10.40	10.57½	10.40	10.57½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.80	11.02½	10.80	11.00
July.....	11.00	11.20	11.00	11.17½
September.....	11.10	11.32½	11.10	11.32½

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.15	20.17½	20.00	20.05
July.....	20.30	20.32½	20.10	20.15
September.....	20.30	20.30	20.12½	20.17½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.20	10.22½	10.07½	10.12½
July.....	10.40	10.42½	10.27½	10.30
September.....	10.60	10.60	10.45	10.47½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.00	11.02½	10.95	10.97½
July.....	11.20	11.20	11.12½	11.15
September.....	11.32½	11.32½	11.25	11.27½

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.85	19.85	19.75	19.85
July.....	20.05	20.05	19.92½	20.05
September.....	20.20	20.20	19.92½	20.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.05	10.05	10.00	10.05
July.....	10.30	10.30	10.17½	10.22½
September.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.35	10.40

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.92½	10.92½	10.85	10.90
July.....	11.12½	11.12½	11.02½	11.10
September.....	11.25	11.25	11.17½	11.20

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	18	@23
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@15
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@18
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12½	@14
Hind Quarters.....	15	@15
Fore Quarters.....	11	@11
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	14	@16

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	20	@22
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@15
Pork Tenders.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	16	@16
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

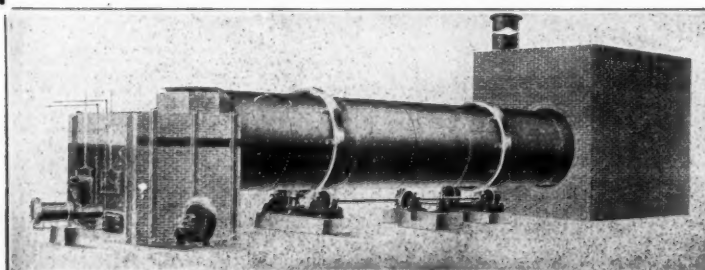
Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@18
Breasts.....	14	@14
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@7
Tallow.....	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	@65
Klips.....	@16

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 14
Good native steers	13 @ 13 1/4
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good	13 @ 13 1/4
Cows	11 1/2 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	11 @ 11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	9 1/2 @ 11
Steer Chunks	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chunks	12 1/2 @ 13
Medium Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Rounds	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cow Loins	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	29 @ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	29 @ 30
Strip Loins	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Striplin Butts	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Belts	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rump Butts	13 @ 14
Trimnings	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shank	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 @ 12
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Loft Ends, steer, native	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Loft Ends, cow	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Flank Steak	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hind Shanks	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Hearts	9 @ 9 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 18
Sweetbreads	25 @ 26
Ox Tail, per lb.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Brains	9 @ 9 1/2
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 14
Light Carcass	14 @ 15
Good Carcass	15 @ 16
Good Saddles	18 @ 19
Medium Racks	13 @ 14
Good Racks	14 @ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	55 @ 60
Plucks	55 @ 60
Heads, each	25 @ 30

Lamb.

Good Caul	13 @ 14
Round Dressed Lamb	14 @ 15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	11 @ 12
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 19
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 @ 12
Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 @ 14
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 9
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Mutton Loins	9 @ 10
Mutton Stew	9 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 14
Pork Loins	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Tenderloins	32 @ 33
Spare Ribs	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Butts	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hocks	8 @ 9
Trimnings	9 @ 10
Extra Lean Trimnings	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Snouts	6 @ 7
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 5
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 7
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	10 @ 11
Cheek Meat	9 @ 10
Hog livers, per lb.	5 @ 6
Neck Bones	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 13
Pork Hearts	9 @ 10
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Tongues	14 @ 15
Sill Bones	6 @ 7
Tail Bones	7 @ 8
Brains	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 12
Hams	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Calas	12 @ 13
Bellies	17 @ 18
Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4

Choice Bologna	15 @ 16
Frankfurters	13 @ 14
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 12
Tongue	14 @ 15
Minced Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
New England Sausage	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 16
Boneless Butts in casings	25 @ 26
Oxford Butts in casings	21 @ 22
Polish Sausage	13 @ 14
Garlic Sausage	13 @ 14
Country Smoked Sausage	15 @ 16
Farm Sausage	12 @ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10 @ 11
Boneless Pigs' Feet	10 @ 11
Luncheon Roll	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	18 @ 19
Jellied Roll	19 @ 20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	28 @ 29
German Salami (new)	26 @ 27
Italian Salami	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Holsteiner	20 @ 21
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer	22 @ 23

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	6.50 @ 7.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.50
Bologna, 1-50	6.00 @ 6.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.50 @ 6.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.50 @ 7.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 12.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9.00 @ 9.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 13.00
Pickled Ox Livers, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs, Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50 @ 35.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	35.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	12.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	24.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Plate Beef	17.00 @ 18.00
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	22.00 @ 23.00
Rump Butts	22.50 @ 23.50
Mess Pork, old	20.00 @ 21.00
Clear Fat Backs	24.50 @ 25.50
Family Back Pork	16.50 @ 17.50
Bean Pork	— @ —

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	61 @ 62
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Clear Plates	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Butts	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Beacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17 @ 18
Skinned Hams	13 @ 14
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 @ 13
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 @ 13
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	25 @ 26
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	20 @ 21
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 15
Dried Beef Sets	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	27 @ 28
Dried Beef Outsides	27 @ 28
Regular Rolled Hams	24 @ 25
Smoked Rolled Hams	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Roll'd Calas	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooked Loaf Rolls	26 @ 27
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	18 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Export Rounds	26 @ 27
Middles, per set	75 @ 80
Beef bungs, per piece	23 @ 24
Beef wensands	57 @ 58
Beef bladders, medium	55 @ 56
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	— @ —
Hog casings, free of salt	2.65 @ 2.70
Hog middles, per set	11 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 20
Hog bungs, large, mediums	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	95 @ 100
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 85
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 75
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.20 @ 3.30
Hoof meal, per unit	2.70 @ 2.75
Concentrated tankage	2.65 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 12%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 12%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.70 @ 2.80
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 21.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	230.00 @ 275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	36.00 @ 42.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.15 @ 10.25
Prime steam, loose	9.75 @ 9.85
Leaf	9.50 @ 9.60
Compound	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Neutral lard	10% @ 10 1/2%

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 66
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 2 lard oil	58 @ 59
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	65 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	5.75 @ 5.80
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 7

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Crackling	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Horse	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Garbage grease	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 21
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/4 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 13 3/4
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2 @ 15 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	55 @ 56
P. S. Y., soap grade	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2.45 @ 2.60
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.45 @ 1.55

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	87 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25 @ 32.50
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.05
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.50
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.30
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.30
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.80
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 2 1/2	1.40 @ 1.45

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 22.

Monday's run of 25,307 cattle came as a big surprise, and was fully 5,000 more than general expectations, and also was much above the requirements of the trade. The market ruled anywhere from 10@25c. lower, least loss being on prime cattle and also on the cheap killers, and the kinds that met with demand from the stock cattle dealers. Tuesday's run of 3,081 cattle sold fully as as compared with 35,300 for the same period week run of cattle on Wednesday, receipts being estimated at 15,000, making a total of 43,500 for the first three days of the week, as compared with 35,300 for the same period a week ago. Steers comprise the big end of the receipts nowadays, which means considerably more beef than the same number of cattle would have meant a year or two ago, and because of the decided increase in the supply Wednesday's market showed 10@15c. further decline.

Despite the decline in the steer trade values of butcher-stuff have been well maintained, because this class of cattle is extremely scarce, and while we are at a time when receipts of butcher-stuff are always about the lightest of the year, yet the spring of 1914 promises to be one of the lightest of the light, so far as she-stuff is concerned, and this accounts for the well sustained and extremely high market. Many of the better grades of cows and heifers are selling higher, proportionately, than steers and this is a condition of affairs that cannot endure if the steer market continues on the down grade.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday estimated around 19,000, which was a little lighter than generally looked for and the trade opened very slow at Thursday's closing prices, or largely 15c. lower than Tuesday morning. A few good prime butcher hogs sold to Eastern shippers at \$8.55, with a few choice light hogs at \$8.60, with the big packing concerns holding back, wanting to force prices a little lower than the close on Tuesday. Quite a number of good mixed and good weight butcher hogs sold around \$8.45@8.50. We are of the opinion that when we get by the next two or three weeks we will see a little increase in receipts through May and June, and if such proves to be the case we expect to see prices work to a lower basis.

Sheep and lamb trade still lacks strength and activity. Prices, however, have sagged but little as compared with the middle of last week. A strenuous effort is being made on the part of salesmen to hold values up and equally as strong an effort is being made on the part of buyers to "bear" prices. There is nothing in the situation that forecasts much change in values during the balance of the month. We quote: Woolled stock: Good to choice lambs, \$8.35@8.60; poor to fair, \$7.75@8.15; culls, \$6@6.75; well-wooled feeding lambs, \$7.25@7.50; good to choice wethers, \$6.60@6.85; fancy heavy wethers, \$7@7.15; good to choice ewes, \$6.25@6.50; poor to medium, \$5.75@6; culls, \$4.50@5. Clipped stock: Good to choice lambs, \$6.85@7.10; poor to medium, \$6.25@6.50; culls, \$4.50@5.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.75@6; fat ewes, \$5.40@5.60; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$3.50@4.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 22.

The cattle receipts for the week ending today are 12,000, including 1,258 Southern. The latter part of last week showed a decided advance in prices. During the first three days of this week, however, this condition has

changed somewhat, a decline of 10c. on Monday and another of 10@15c. on Tuesday has wiped out the advance of the previous week. This decline is only noted on the native side. The top for the week was made yesterday when a load of mixed yearling steers and heifers of Angus variety, averaging 694 lbs., brought \$9.10. Good heifers went to scale at from \$8@8.50; good cows at from \$7.25@7.65; medium grades of cows and heifers are quoted at \$4.50@6.65. The quarantine cattle market has been on a generally strong basis the entire week; \$8 was paid yesterday for Alabama steers averaging 1,027 lbs. We look for a more generous run of Texas grassers beginning in the near future.

Hog receipts were 46,000 for the week. Quality, generally, has been fair. A break of 15@25c. for the week is noted today, the top being \$8.60, and the bulk \$8.50@8.60. These are the lowest quotations we have had to put on hogs for a number of weeks.

Sheep receipts were 10,500 approximately for the week ending today. The market has held generally steady with a stronger tendency. Native spring lambs are coming in increased quantities, and choice lambs are quoted up to \$8.45. The bulk are going to scale at \$7.90@8.25. Sheared lambs are quoted at \$6.75@7.25, and there are quite a few of this variety coming now. Texas muttons of fair quality brought \$5.60 here today. They were rather heavy pelted, but fat and the good killing kind.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 21.

Heavy Monday runs of cattle have been the rule for several weeks, and this week was no exception. Sales yesterday were steady to 15c. lower, with closing sales showing signs of strength. The supply of 7,500 here today is selling steady, and the fact that a rather large share of the supply this week has run to stockers and feeders, for which there is a broad outlet, has helped the market on fat grades. Southern Kansas, western Oklahoma and the panhandle country of Texas are the main contributors this week, with a fair number of pulp and hay-fed cattle from Colorado. Five loads of heavy natives at \$9 was the leading sale today, and good to choice steers range from \$8.25@8.80, plain steers \$7.50@8.25. Colorado fed steers, \$7.50@8.65; quarantine steers, of which there is only a partial representation this week, at \$6.50@7.75. Good to choice meal-fed Southern would bring up to \$8.25. Fat cows sell at \$5.75@7.75, heifers up to \$9. veal calves 25@50c. lower this week, tops around \$9.50, bulls \$5.50@7. Stockers and feeder buyers took 11,000 cattle out last week, as compared with 7,000 same week last year.

Hogs opened steady today, and some business was done at \$8.40@8.60. Later sales were sharply lower. Order buyers paid on the basis of 10c. lower, including several loads to Dold, for Buffalo, but most sales to packers were 15c. lower; late top \$8.50, bulk \$8.25@8.45. Receipts were 13,000 today. Sheep receipts today 16,000, including a large share of Texas muttons and goats, and 3,000 head billed through to Illinois. Prices were weak, best fed Western lambs in fleece at \$8.10, fair to good lambs at \$7.75@8. Clipped lambs \$6.40@6.75. Arizona spring lambs \$8, top wethers worth \$6.75, yearlings \$7.50, ewes \$6.25. Texas muttons \$5.50@6.50, goats \$3.50@4.35.

VETERINARY VS. MEAT INSPECTOR.

(Continued from page 15.)

common sense are these practical men placed under the supervision of a veterinarian?

I do not mean to find fault with the veterinarian in his own line. But he has no prac-

tical knowledge of that which he is called on to supervise. And, again, he qualified as a veterinarian, and not as a meat inspector. It looks very much as if the Civil Service rules were being ignored for the benefit of one class at the expense of the other, and at the expense of the public who, by the tone of Dr. Castor's article, are led to believe that the spirit of the law of June 30, 1906, is being carried out.

Aside from all that, how can the Department expect efficiency from the meat inspector when his superior is so inefficient that he cannot distinguish between efficiency and inefficiency in his subordinate, a fact which naturally gives a black eye to the classified Civil Service?

Respectfully,
E. L. MAJOR.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,473	6,600	9,626
Armour & Co.	4,965	15,600	20,760
Swift & Co.	5,188	11,100	28,397
Morris & Co.	4,365	4,900	9,581
Hammond Co.	1,722	4,600	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby, ..	640	...	...
Anglo-American Prov. Co. ..	742	5,200	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,600 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 2,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,400 hogs; others, 4,500 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,516	8,136	6,307
Fowler Packing Co.	553	...	2,897
S. & S. Co.	2,479	6,949	6,372
Swift & Co.	2,268	5,742	10,297
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,790	5,967	9,008
Morris & Co.	2,486	4,887	6,153
Blount	3	1,139	...
M. Rice	11	1,137	...

B. Balling, 18 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 467 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 83 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,190 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 88 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,778	5,882	4,366
Swift & Co.	3,089	9,761	11,016
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,441	12,828	7,970
Armour & Co.	2,907	12,377	11,629
Swartz & Co. ....	...	411	...
J. W. Murphy .....	...	476	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 99 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 95 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 367 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 687 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 21 cattle.

St. Joseph.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	900	7,795	9,890
G. H. Hammond Co.	800	3,236	3,223
Morris & Co.	705	3,518	2,581

*Incomplete.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,453	6,575	2,157
Swift & Co.	1,360	5,562	2,225
Armour & Co.	1,378	6,945	2,139
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. ..	455	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	779	1,028	275
East Side Packing Co.	143	1,720	...
Hell Packing Co. ....	...	1,352	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	10	350	25
Sartorius Provision Co. ....	...	533	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co. ....	...	337	...
Krey Packing Co. ....	...	1,901	...
West End Packing Co.	7	...	...
Others	300	13,987	1,308

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,875	7,969	...
Armour & Co.	1,541	7,320	...
Swift & Co. ....	...	3,617	...

R. Harn Packing Co., 337 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 539 hogs; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 84 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 103 cattle; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 651 hogs; J. I. Brennan & Co., 62 cattle; Statter & Co., 58 cattle; others, 4,198 cattle.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 20, 1914.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,828	6,551	3,577	4,649
Jersey City	4,081	4,599	12,541	25,929
Central Union	2,088	646	10,127	...
Lehigh Valley	1,929	315	3,755	...
Scattering .....	...	146	...	4,959
Totals	10,526	11,257	30,000	35,518
Totals last week	8,501	13,467	31,045	33,245

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 24.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$10.50@10.55; Middle West, \$10.35@10.45; city steam, 10c.; refined, Continent, \$10.90; South American, \$11.70; Brazil, kegs, \$12.70; compound, 8% @ 8 3/4 c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 24.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, 24 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 89 fr.; edible, 114 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 72 fr.; edible, 94 1/2 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 24.—(By cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 115s.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 55s.; New York, 52s.; picnic, 51s. 6d.; hams, long, 66s. 6d.; American cut, 65s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 62s. 6d.; long clear, 66s.; short backs, 62s.; bellies, clear, 64s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 50s. 3d. American refined contract May, 50s. 1 1/2 d.; 28-lb. boxes, 50s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), 53 1/4 marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 35s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 66s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 31s. 6d. @ 34s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was weaker again on near deliveries, with packers reported selling.

Stearine.

The market was again quiet, with values quoted at 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4.

Tallow.

Trade was quiet, with the market steady. City is quoted at 6 3/4 c. and specials at 6 1/4 c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The business in lard brought about some pressure on the contract market and prices eased off slightly.

Market closed quiet, 1 to 14 points decline. Sales, 13,500 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.30@7.43. Crude, Southeast, \$6.40@6.47. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$7.30@7.41; May, \$7.32@7.33; June, \$7.49@7.52; July, \$7.58@7.60; August, \$7.65@7.68; September, \$7.67@7.69; October, \$7.20@7.26; November, \$6.82@6.95; good off oil, \$7.15@7.40; off oil, \$7.05@7.35; red off oil, \$6.90@7.25; winter oil, \$7.50 bid; summer white oil, \$7.50 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 24.—Hog markets steady to shade higher. Bulk of prices, \$8.55@8.65; light, \$8.50@8.72 1/2; mixed, \$8.40@8.72 1/2; heavy, \$8.20@8.70; rough heavy, \$8.20@8.35; Yorkers, \$8.65@8.70; pigs, \$7.20@8.35; cattle steady; beefs, \$7.10@9.35; cows and heifers, \$3.70@8.50; Texas steers, \$7.10@8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.15; Western, \$7.00@8.10. Sheep market slow and steady; native, \$5.20@6.70; Western, \$5.30@6.75; yearlings, \$5.70@7.40; lambs, \$6.15@8.10; Western, \$6.20@8.35.

Sioux City, April 24.—Hogs steady, at \$8.20@8.30.

St. Louis, April 24.—Hogs active, at \$8.60@8.75.

Buffalo, April 24.—Hogs steady; 5,600 on sale at \$9.10@9.20.

Kansas City, April 24.—Hogs strong, at \$8.10@8.55.

South Omaha, April 24.—Hogs strong, at \$8.20@8.40.

St. Joseph, April 24.—Hogs steady, at \$8.25@8.52.

Louisville, April 24.—Hogs higher, at \$8.50@8.75.

Indianapolis, April 24.—Hogs higher, at \$8.75@8.85.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 23.—The oleo oil market this week shows an improvement and the turnover is of fair volume at advancing prices. The production of oleo oil is not abundant, in view of the heavy importations of foreign beef, which restrict the killing of cattle in the United States. Neutral lard business this week is quiet, and the provision markets have shown considerable weakness, in view of the heavy stocks of steam lard in Chicago. Business in cotton oil, whether for export or home trade, is at a minimum and the option markets of these goods quite weak.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 23.—Wholesale prices for green and S. P. pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 17@18c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 c.; green clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15 1/2 c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; green rib bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13 1/2 c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 c.; do., 8@10 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13 1/2 c.; S. P. rib bellies, 13@14c.

Western prices as follows: Pork loins, 8@16 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14 1/2 @15c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@14 1/2 c.; skinned shoulders, 11 1/2 c.; boneless butts, 15@15 1/2 c.; Boston butts, 13 1/2 @14c.; regular trimmings, 8@8 1/2 c.; spareribs, 11 1/2 c.; neck ribs, 4c.; livers, 3 1/2 c.; snouts, 6c.; tails, 8c.; kidneys, 6c.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs, \$30; S. P. pig tails, \$23; S. P. pig tongues, 12 1/2 c.; S. P. pigs' heads, 13c.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 18, 1914:

CATTLE.

Chicago	25,544
Kansas City	13,133
Omaha	9,227
St. Joseph	3,271
Cudahy	6,226
Sioux City	3,598
South St. Paul	4,519
New York and Jersey City	10,526
Fort Worth	5,881
Philadelphia	2,938
Pittsburgh	1,295
Denver	1,357
Oklahoma City	3,066
Cincinnati	2,980

HOGS.

Chicago	78,799
Kansas City	32,139
Omaha	40,023
St. Joseph	21,810
Cudahy	3,167
Sioux City	17,388
Ottumwa	7,500
Cedar Rapids	4,994
South St. Paul	19,633
New York and Jersey City	35,518
Fort Worth	11,225
Philadelphia	6,042
Pittsburgh	8,059
Denver	6,692
Oklahoma City	10,771
Cincinnati	9,110

SHEEP.

Chicago	71,010
Kansas City	41,111
Omaha	34,618
St. Joseph	20,761
Cudahy	382
Sioux City	3,031
South St. Paul	2,760
New York and Jersey City	30,000
Fort Worth	12,931
Philadelphia	8,469
Pittsburgh	4,344
Denver	3,010

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	4,000	500
Kansas City	100	200	
Omaha		4,000	
St. Louis	200	1,700	500
St. Joseph	100	2,000	
Sioux City	100	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	200	1,000	50
Oklahoma City		200	
Fort Worth	1,000	700	400
Milwaukee		1,950	
Louisville	100	976	
Cudahy		200	
Wichita		1,135	
Indianapolis	250	2,000	
Cincinnati	200	700	200
Cincinnati		819	
Buffalo	100	1,100	3,400
Cleveland	60	500	1,000
New York	1,077	2,054	1,740

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1914.

Chicago	25,000	33,000	25,000
Kansas City	12,000	7,000	15,000
Omaha	5,000	6,000	8,200
St. Louis	2,600	5,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,400	2,000	9,500
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	1,200
St. Paul	1,800	500	100
Oklahoma City	400	1,400	200
Fort Worth	5,500	1,300	7,000
Milwaukee	125	85	
Denver	1,600	300	
Louisville		2,335	
Indianapolis	450	1,000	
Pittsburgh	2,500	6,500	6,500
Cincinnati		6,461	
Buffalo	5,250	14,500	16,000
Cleveland	700	3,000	13,000
New York	3,465	9,283	9,042

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

Chicago	3,500	11,000	19,000
Kansas City	8,000	13,000	16,000
Omaha	4,900		11,000
St. Louis	3,500	10,500	2,000
St. Joseph	1,700	6,500	3,600
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	1,500
St. Paul		7,000	
Oklahoma City	1,800	2,500	
Fort Worth	5,000	6,600	300
Milwaukee	200	800	50
Denver	1,100	100	800
Louisville		234	
Detroit		200	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		3,091	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Pittsburgh		1,000	1,000
Cincinnati		1,587	
Buffalo	1,500	2,500	1,500
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	555	5,266	1,644

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914.

Chicago	15,000	20,000	23,000
Kansas City	3,600	6,700	11,000
Omaha	4,400	12,000	5,200
St. Louis	2,500	9,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,000	5,100	1,500
Sioux City	1,700	5,000	
St. Paul	1,500	5,000	
Fort Worth	5,000	3,000	100
Milwaukee		5,817	
Louisville	100	1,700	300
Detroit		1,500	
Indianapolis	1,400	5,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	400	1,953	100
Buffalo	1,200	1,600	2,400
Cleveland	100	1,000	2,000
New York	1,796	6,392	6,792

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

Chicago	4,000	13,000	22,000
Kansas City	1,400	4,200	9,500
Omaha		6,000	
St. Louis	700	6,400	6,500
St. Joseph		5,100	
Sioux City		3,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Milwaukee		1,387	
Louisville		2,000	
Detroit		4,400	
Cudahy		350	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Cincinnati	700	2,303	400
Buffalo	1,000	2,000	2,400
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,635	1,677	3,226

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

Chicago	1,000	10,000	10,000
Kansas City	300	1,500	6,000
Omaha	300	3,500	3,000
St. Louis	250	4,500	2,500
St. Joseph	150	1,500	
Sioux City	450	3,000	
Fort Worth	1,500	700	1,500
South St. Paul	1,500	4,200	100
Oklahoma City	400	1,500	

PRACTICAL TRADE INFORMATION.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

Retail Section

BUTCHERS FOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Master Butchers' Association of Toledo, Ohio, has declared in favor of closing all grocers' and butchers' shops all day Sundays. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that effective means shall be taken, by fines or otherwise, to compel the closing of stores on Sundays, and that all affiliated associations be requested to use their influence to that end.

It was pointed out that keeping stores open and requiring employees to work on Sunday is in violation of the State law, and plans were made to have stores watched with the purpose of causing the arrest of persons who violate the statute. The Central Labor Union, the Ministers' Union and the Lutheran Association have gone on record for Sunday closing, and the backers of the movement plan to have the ministers take up the subject in their pulpits.

The city council of Anniston, Ala., had adopted an ordinance prohibiting the opening of meat markets on Sunday. In a Southern city, with a warm climate to contend with, this is considerable evidence of progress. The meat trade have hearty support to the movement.

The Butchers and Grocers' Association of Bridgeport, Conn., met last week and drew up resolutions in which they agreed to aid the police in every way to enforce the ordinance which compels Sunday closing. At the same time they planned to urge the public to arrange for purchases on Saturday and in this way do away with the necessity of keeping the stores open on Sunday.

OUR USE OF WORDS FOR MEATS.

There are some amazing facts about words, when you come to look into them. Did you ever notice that the names of food animals are English, but that the flesh when prepared for food is always called by a French name? "Ox," "steer" and "cow" are English, "beef" is French. "Deer" is English, "venison" is French. "Calf" is English, "veal" is French. "Swine," "pig" and "hog" are English, "pork" is French. "Sheep" is English, "mutton" is French.

So the story goes. The English serf or slave worked with the ox, the pig, the calf, the sheep. The French conqueror ate them.

But there is one exception. "Bacon" is English. For many centuries, and well with the knowledge of the present generation, bacon has been the only flesh food that the English agricultural laborer has known from year's end to year's end.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. B. Duntton & Company will open a meat market at Camden, Me.

Boeskoel & Company have opened a new market at Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. Kemper has purchased the meat market of R. McCalmant at Lawton, Okla.

D. A. King has sold his meat market at North Bellingham, Mass., to Wm. King, his brother.

John Daubert has purchased a half interest in the Cold Storage Market at Endicott, Wash., from W. E. Gibbons.

Sherwin & Williams have engaged in the meat business at Jamaica, Vt.

C. A. Stroud has purchased W. L. Cummings' meat market at Pittsfield, Mass.

W. C. Holton has purchased the Griswold market at Winchester, N. H.

D. Heubner has purchased the meat market at Bushton, Kan.

Chas. Lang & Son have purchased the W. D. Romine meat market at Maquoketa, Ia.

H. H. Shumond has purchased the Sperm Clark meat market at Bethany, Mo.

A. Moline has opened a meat market at Oakland, Wash.

T. E. Westlake is about to engage in the meat business on Post street, Spokane, Wash.

W. E. Wier has opened a new meat market in the Star building at Pullman, Wash.

Clyde Hamill has engaged in the meat business at Grangeville, Ida.

Frank Kotyza has engaged in the meat business at Auburn, Neb.

Fred Karo has sold out the City Market at Syracuse, Neb.

Scherer & Taylor have disposed of their butcher shop at Tekamah, Neb.

L. Slahn has purchased a half interest in the City Meat Market at Johnson, Neb.

John McCune has purchased the interest of his partner and will continue in the meat business at Glenville, Neb.

The Hynek meat market at Humboldt, Neb., has been damaged by fire.

L. A. Hughes has disposed of his meat business at Tecumseh, Mich., to James McDermott.

W. H. Echlin has purchased the meat market of Deacey Brothers at Evart, Mich.

Walter Earle is about to engage in the meat business on Kent street, Portland, Mich.

W. S. Gordon has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Chase, Mich.

F. A. Jensen has purchased the meat business of Chas. Thiel at Ludington, Mich.

Pearl & Thompson have purchased the meat business of J. G. B. Sluyter at 621 Lyon street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

George Tooley has closed out his stock of meat at Owosso, Mich., and retired from business.

Noah Wenger has succeeded to the business of Wenger Brothers at Nashville, Mich.

The meat market of E. B. Kingsbury at Deerfield, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Q. Lewis & Company have added a sausage manufacturing plant to their meat market at Marquette, Mich.

E. A. Greenwood has opened a new meat market at 2001 LeRoy street, Jackson, Mich.

A. F. Cooper has moved his meat market across the street at Stockton, Kan.

M. T. McCammon has purchased the meat market of W. H. Ortel at Downs, Kan.

Fred Bower & Son are about to open a meat market at Arkansas City, Kan.

F. C. McCaffree is opening a meat market at Ramona, Okla.

A. Seelbinder has announced the opening of his meat market at Bartlesville, Okla.

W. B. Jackson has opened a meat and grocery business at Latham, Kan.

George Miller, of Lehigh, is about to open a butcher shop at Hillsboro, Kan.

Wm. A. Schirek is about to engage in the meat business at Okmulgee, Okla.

E. T. Rogers has engaged in the meat business at Wagoner, Okla.

W. B. Cain has leased the Lindsay Meat Market at Lindsay, Okla., from J. B. McCrary.

Frank Stanich has disposed of his meat business at Sacramento, Cal., to Pietro B. Vedova.

W. E. Kornmeyer has succeeded to the meat business of Sauer & Kornmeyer, at Washoe, Nev.

Gill & Bauer have succeeded to the meat business of Campbell & Smith at Bellingham, Wash.

CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY.

(Wm. Brock in the West Coast Trade.)

This is an age of the "survival of the fittest," and the statement especially applies to the business world. The successful business man of today is the one who applies scientific business methods, and who has some system to everything.

Those who are "just hanging on," and who at the end of a year of strenuous work and worry find that they have been only marking time from a financial standpoint, can generally look back and see that what should have been profits has gone in leaks here and there—in expenses that have been greater than they should have been.

You will agree with me that in these times of high prices, keen competition and unsettled labor conditions, it is simply up to the retail merchant to do business as cheaply as he can consistent with good service.

You will also agree with me that the present delivery proposition is the one item that costs the most, comparatively, and that causes the most worry—in fact, that if you could eliminate the delivery question altogether, you would all do so, and with a great sigh of relief.

Although much of this trouble and extra expense you have brought upon yourselves, by catering to the whims and carelessness of your customers, still the delivery question is before you, and is steadily getting more strenuous. Human nature is inherently selfish, or at least thoughtless, of others, and this trait, if fostered by the dealer in the matter of delivery, would lead to no end of extra worry and loss of energy.

If Mrs. Brown has forgotten to order in time to get it out on the regular wagon, it must be rushed out on a wheel or by special messenger, and often it will cost more to make the delivery than the order itself is worth. Or your delivery man has just returned from a hard trip out in the residence district and finds that Mrs. Smith, who lives out on West Sixth street, and whose house he has just passed fifteen minutes before, has put in another order and he must drive away out there again.

Of course, these illustrations are exceptional ones—but you all have them, and I will venture to say that 50 per cent. of your delivery worry is caused by 10 per cent. of your customers.

I have found in my investigations along this line that many dealers do now have regular hours for delivery and try to take care of their customers in a systematic manner, but there are always some who will abuse the present system, and this fact causes you extra expense in the way of equipment and special deliveries.

I should like to ask each dealer just what his present delivery is costing him—but unless you have had some special reason for looking it up, I will venture the assertion that not one-half of you know what it is costing. You can neither tell what per cent. of your fixed expense goes for delivery, nor what is the average cost in cents for each de-

Be Independent of the Ice Man

Don't be subjected to the annoyance of his daily visit and, in hot weather, the risk of running short and spoiling your meats.

Make yourself independent of the ice man by installing the

Audiffren-Singrun Refrigerating Machine

This machine connects direct with ice box or cold storage room—or both. Produces a lower and drier temperature than ice, thereby preserving food better and longer and preventing the breeding of disease germs. When used as an ice-making machine it has a capacity of 11 to 110 lbs. an hour, according to size of machine.

The Audiffren-Singrun Machine is so simple that any intelligent man can run it. Operates by electricity, steam or gasoline. No ammonia or dangerous gases are used. And it never has to be charged.

WRITE NEAREST BRANCH FOR BOOKLET

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Manufacturers Sheet and Granulated
Cork; Hair Felt; Mineral Wool;
Roofings;

TRADE
ASBESTOS
MARK

Pipe Coverings; Packings; Water-
proofing; Mastie Flooring;
etc.

Albany Chicago Detroit
Baltimore Cincinnati Indianapolis
Boston Cleveland Kansas City
Buffalo Dallas Los Angeles



Louisville New York San Francisco
Milwaukee Omaha Seattle
Minneapolis Philadelphia St. Louis
New Orleans Pittsburgh Syracuse



livery in a month or a year. I will go further and say that if you do get right down and figure it out carefully, you will find it considerably greater than you thought.

The co-operative plan of delivery is simply one way of applying good business principles, and results in much saving of energy and freedom from worry. Where under the present system, or lack of system, three or four rigs from as many different stores are covering a locality, one behind the other, and with only a few orders each—under the co-operative plan, one rig with a good load is taking care of the same territory. In fact, it is practically demonstrated that under this plan the number of rigs required is just about one-half the original.

In the last few years many cities, especially of the Middle and West Central States, have adopted the co-operative plan, and with great satisfaction. A few I might mention are Oskalus, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Fremont, Ohio; Greeley, Colorado; Laramie, Wyo., and Helena, Mont. Stockton, Cal., a city of 35,000 population, put in the system about four or five months ago.

There are two ways of going about the establishment of this plan. One way, and the best if local conditions are right, is for the dealers interested to incorporate and form the

delivery company themselves, leaving the management to a superintendent chosen by themselves, and working under by-laws and according to rules laid down by themselves. In this way the profits growing out of the business will accrue to the stockholders.

Another plan is for some outside party, such as a transfer man, to finance the proposition and contract to do all the delivery work of the dealer for some specified time and at some agreed price. This price may be so much per week, month or per delivery.

In both these plans the object is to have regular times for delivery and to serve all the people of one locality by the same regular delivery rig. The general times for delivery are twice in the forenoon and twice in the afternoon, with an extra delivery on Saturday—the remote and sparsely settled districts getting fewer deliveries, but having them regular also. The exact hours for these trips will vary, of course, in different towns, and according to local conditions—but 8 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 4 p. m., with a 5:30 delivery on Saturday, will well enough approximate the delivery hours.

The city or town should be divided into zones much in the same manner as outlined by the postal authorities for mail carriers. Thus each household will be served at all

times by the same deliveryman, no matter from how many different stores the goods may come, just as now the same postman brings all the letters, no matter from how many different offices these letters come.

In small places, or where few stores are served, the goods can be taken directly from each store, each driver taking only those orders that go directly to his zone or route. The orders are sorted or routed in the store as put up, separate shelves or compartments being arranged for each route.

Where deliveries are being made for more than six or seven stores, it may take too much time for each wagon to call at each store. In that case a central station is used, and all orders are taken at the same time to this central station and routed by means of a large sorting table, much as mail is sorted in the local postoffice. In this case the same rig always has its own one or two stores to care for and no others.

Within thirty minutes after leaving the different stores, the orders are all on the right wagon and out being delivered. One rig under the system can take care of from 1,200 to 2,000 people, depending, of course, upon distance and density of population. Besides the regular rigs for the regular routes, an extra or two is needed to handle extra or

DAVID MAYER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER IN
ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIAN AND DOMESTIC Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Poultry and Game,
529 and 531 WEST STREET, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 997-998 CHELSEA.

Branches—42 to 48 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, N. Y.; 12th Ave. and 131st St., New York City; 182 and 184 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
REFERENCES—NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, N. Y. CITY; MECHANICS BANK, CENTRAL BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

emergency calls, such as for hotels, restaurants, boats, etc.—or in case of a breakdown or runaway.

A week or so before your co-operative plan goes into effect, you should begin a campaign of education among your customers, pointing out to them the advantages of regularity in receiving their orders, and the fact that they can always depend upon same if placed in time and before that delivery leaves. It is the unanimous verdict of those using the system that in a very short time the customer will become accustomed to the new service, and will like it much better than the old haphazard way.

As to cost under the co-operative plan. It will be at least 25 per cent. less than you are now paying, and you cannot duplicate the service without costing you fully twice that under co-operation.

As the co-operative plan is rather new yet, and many know little or nothing about it, you will have some trouble in convincing the skeptical and overcoming prejudice against a proposition radically different. My experience has been that it takes time and work to get a bunch of dealers together on almost any subject, but the more you have been working together on other propositions, the easier you will find it to co-operate in your deliveries.

TO CALCULATE BEEF COSTS.

A very handy aid in the buying of dressed cattle is a little vest-pocket booklet issued by George H. Kaiser, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which contains a complete calculating table, and weight scale of dressed cattle. It is designed to aid traders in arriving at the cost or selling price of quarters and cuts of beef, and to save time and trouble in figuring out costs. As the author well says: "The buying and selling of cuts from dressed cattle has been more or less of a mystery to those not familiar with this trade." Many dealers are familiar with price and value of whole cattle, but when it comes to figuring how cuts should be priced and sold many are at a loss, and as a result they are apt to guess wrong. This table figures it out for them in advance, and they cannot go wrong if they follow directions in using the table. The booklet may be obtained from Mr. Kaiser or through The National Provisioner, New York City.

HEADWORK IN SELLING MEATS.

In the course of a pertinent sermon to clerks on using their heads in selling goods a writer in the Merchants' Journal makes a bright suggestion in one of the examples he gives when he says:

A clerk who uses his head in connection with his hands is in a sure line for promotion. The more thought and the more initiative you put into your work the more valuable you become. For example: Hams and bacon are sold on a close margin. You display them in the very choicest spot of your department. Make a transfer. Let your three grades of salt pork come to the front, that pays a 10 per cent. better profit.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

New York Section

Harold L. Brown, of the Armour produce department at Chicago, was in the city during the week.

J. I. Russell, of the S. & S. beef department at Chicago, was a New York visitor during the week.

J. A. Hawkinson, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company executive staff at Chicago, was in New York for a day or two this week.

F. J. King, one of Swift & Company's provision department executives, was in New York looking over the provision situation here during the week.

John Trautwein, a retired butcher of Manhattan, and a native of Germany, 51 years old, died last Thursday at his home, No. 53 Stockholm street, Brooklyn.

Prices paid for butchers' fat were advanced half a cent per pound during the week in New York City. Ordinary shop fat is now quoted at 3½ cents and suet at 6 cents.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 18, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.58 cents; imported beef, 9.73 cents per pound.

The Board of Aldermen this week voted to close Fulton Market, which has been in existence since 1817. The decision was reached after a close vote. It is said the city has been losing \$2,500 a year on the market for some time. The site will probably be sold for warehouse purposes.

A. Bugnon, who for the past five years has been located at No. 524 Eighth avenue, has changed his location to No. 309 West Thirty-sixth street, where he has fitted up an entirely new and up-to-date market, which is a vast improvement on the old shop. He is as usual a firm believer in quality—and that always counts as a trade getter and holder.

It is announced that Armour & Company will replace their branch house in Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, with a new and up-to-date seven-story building, to be erected on ground recently purchased at Fort Greene place and Atlantic avenue, close to the Flatbush terminal of the Long Island R. R. It is understood that this new house will be the company's distributing center for Long Island.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 2,578 lbs.; Brooklyn, 16,973 lbs.; the Bronx, 100 lbs.; Queens, 37 lbs.; total, 19,688 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 28,810 lbs.; Brooklyn, 220 lbs.; total, 29,030 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,939 lbs.; Queens, 3 lbs.; total, 4,942 lbs.

AGAINST SALE OF INFERIOR MEATS.

In discussing meat questions in a recent bulletin Commissioner Goldwater, of the New York City Health Department, describes the German "freibank" system of selling inferior meats, but he is careful not to recommend it for this country. Such sale would not be permitted for a moment under our existing meat regulations. He assumes that our public is not generally aware that this is done in Europe when he says:

It may be of interest to learn of a provision for the sale of meats which has proved a great success in various countries of Europe, namely, the establishment of what is called a "Freibank." By the term Freibank is understood a place for the selling of meat of inferior quality under conditions insuring wholesomeness and freedom from danger to the consumer.

In the United States carcasses are either passed for consumption or they are condemned for the offal tank. In Germany and in other countries maintaining the Freibank system, meat of inferior quality may be passed conditionally, i. e., may be sold on the Freibank after first having been rendered safe for human consumption by boiling or steaming. It is obvious that the Freibank method requires a system of strict official supervision, preferably by veterinarians, but in any case by trained inspectors.

Dr. Goldwater, in describing New York's regulation of places dealing in food, made this statement:

The Health Department maintains supervision over about 2,700 places where food is prepared and manufactured. They comprise slaughterhouses, sausage factories, establishments for breaking out eggs, all places where milk is sold, and manufactories of "soft drinks." All such places require a permit from the Board of Health.

When an application is received, a sanitary inspector visits and inspects the premises, noting light and ventilation, construction of floors, condition of walls and ceilings, methods of drainage, whether there is any communication with living rooms, toilets, tenements, apartments, or stables, etc. When all conditions are satisfactory, and in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Health, the sanitary inspector recommends that the application for a permit be granted. Such permits are good for one year from date of issue, and have, therefore, to be renewed annually.

These establishments, with the exception of those manufacturing "soft drinks" and those selling milk, are inspected weekly by a sanitary inspector attached to the Bureau of Food Inspections, who notes whether or not the proper sanitary conditions are maintained.

Foods handled or manufactured in these places are inspected regularly by a food inspector to ascertain their general fitness for food; whether or not decomposition is present, and, in meats, whether there are any evidences of disease. If any of these conditions are present, the food is condemned and destroyed by the food inspector, and the owner is arrested and prosecuted in court.

During the year 1913 over 13,000,000 pounds of food were condemned and destroyed, 3,200 arrests were made, and fines to the amount of \$3,200 imposed by the courts.

In 1866, in reorganizing the city's Health Department, the legislature delegated to the Board of Health power to adopt sanitary ordinances having all the authority and force of laws passed by the legislature itself.

TO REVISE THE PURE FOOD LAW.

A proposed revision of the Federal pure food law, based on recommendations of various food and drug officials, has been submitted to a committee of the National Civic Federation by James H. Wallis, president of Association of State and National Food and Drug Officials. It is intended that different civic organizations criticize the proposed law, and after such criticism a final draft will be submitted to Congress. In describing the proposed changes in the law Mr. Wallis says:

"The State officials in our organization have practically agreed upon certain desirable features for a new national measure, and among these are the following:

"First—Add another subdivision to the clause in the present law defining adulteration, so as to declare adulterated any food or drug product which in the manufacture or transportation comes in contact with filthy or insanitary conditions, and authorizing its seizure and disposition.

"Second—Make it a crime for any person, association, or persons, or corporations to place any mark, or insignia upon any package, label, covering, or wrapping of any article of food or medicine, stating in words or effect that the contents of such package are guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, or are guaranteed or recommended in any manner by the Government of the United States.

"Third—Reconstruct Section 8 entirely and write into the law legal definitions of 'imitations,' 'mixtures,' 'blends' and 'compounds,' and require all such to be labeled with their constituents in the order of their proportionate presence; also place some restrictions on the use of 'distinctive names.'

"Fourth—Provide for the promulgation of uniform standards of foods with regard to their purity and composition, which shall have force and effect of the law.

"The two pressing needs, however, are for uniform standards and a further definition in the law for adulteration, covering the sanitary features of food production and transportation. With these two amendments written into the national law, much of the trouble now existing will be solved."

AUSTRIA AND OUR COTTON OIL.

(Concluded from page 32.)

which article or articles the President had the power to select and to increase the duty thereon 25 per cent.

Needed Clause Cut Out of the Bill.

The Democratic leader of the House did not receive such suggestion favorably, inasmuch as the revision of the tariff was about to take place, and in the minds of those that had control, sufficient concessions would be made in the forthcoming tariff act to bring forth reciprocal advances that would in their turn bring about a satisfactory settlement of those matters affecting American products.

As has been shown, in the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, reductions have been made from 5 to 20 per cent. on articles largely imported from Austria-Hungary. In return for this, no concessions have been forthcoming, as was expected by the House in the preparation of the Underwood bill. In the Senate there was injected into this bill, under Section 5, sufficient authority for the President to penalize certain articles being imported from countries that unduly discriminated against the United States.

The verbiage used that would, to our minds, have brought about the correction of the existing unsatisfactory condition as relates to American edible cottonseed oil in relation to Austria-Hungary, would have been covered by the paragraph which reads:

"On the following articles, one and one-quarter times the rate specified in Section One of this Act; namely, on earthen, stone and chinaware, etc., etc." This was directed at Austria-Hungary, in order to bring about the fulfillment of their promises.

Unfortunately, this clause was emasculated in conference, and the present Act has it eliminated entirely, so that there is no provision made by which this government can force Austria-Hungary to fulfill its promises made when the trade relations were entered into in 1908, and the only present recourse toward bringing about a satisfactory settlement is through diplomacy.

Those that have succeeded the former officials in the State Department are using their best endeavors to bring this about. In fact, the Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, and the Honorable Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, have both expressed to our Association in letters to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, that the matter is having their most earnest and serious consideration, and that important action had been recently taken looking toward the accomplishment of the end desired by us.

Congress Refused Needed Legislation.

There has passed between our government and Austria-Hungary voluminous notes, documents, data, figures, etc., since 1906, enough to have satisfied either party to the controversy, and from my knowledge of what has transpired, I do not believe that the fault has been with the Department of State, either under the former administration or under the present one. The former administration, having exhausted all the diplomacy at their command, suggested as I have indicated above a means that in their opinion would have brought about a satisfactory solution of this question, but our Congressmen stood in the way of enacting such legislation.

The present administration, especially the Department of State, while not so familiar with this subject as their predecessors, have indicated every friendly assurance and their lively interest in this matter to the extent of our belief that their intentions and determinations are sincere, but the weapons at their command for the enforcement of such are insufficient, to our minds, to bring about a satisfactory settlement until such legislation is enacted as seems to be necessary in this case.

Attention of the State Department has been called to the efficacy of Paragraph 644 of the present Act in relation to wheat, wheat flour, semolina and other wheat products, which provides "a duty of 10 cents per barrel on wheat, 45 cents per barrel on flour and 10 per cent. ad valorem on other wheat products when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency or other sub-division of government which imposes a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States."

This provision in the law has had the effect of forcing Argentina to countermand the proposed duty that had been put in effect on American wheat. Some provision of this sort in relation to other American products would have had a like effect in our present case, but unfortunately, similar provision to this that had been provided by the Senate in the present bill was eliminated in conference.

The claim on the part of Austria-Hungary that they are not unduly discriminating against American cottonseed oil, but that the duty of 40 kronen per hundred kilos applies to all cottonseed oil, is a subterfuge, and is meant and directed at the United States, because our country is the only one that has heretofore imported into that country in any volume this particular article.

To sum up the entire proposition, therefore, it unquestionably will be necessary to effect some retaliatory legislation that will force Austria-Hungary to so change their tariff as to admit edible American cottonseed oil at the same rate of duty that is applied to other edible oils; namely, 15 kronen per hundred kilos. And to this end the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and the industry must work, and I believe that with the co-operation of all those interested

in our industry and their Congressmen, we shall have provided a means of bringing Austria-Hungary to a satisfactory fulfillment of their promises, and until we have such legislation the matter, in our minds, will remain in its present unsatisfactory state.

Very truly yours,

J. J. CULBERTSON.

Chairman Culbertson reported his view of the situation to President Singleton of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in the following letter:

M. E. Singleton, President, East St. Louis, Ill.

My Dear Sir: In regard to the Austro-Hungarian matter, I beg to report that the Secretary of State has submitted, through the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, a note on this matter, and they are awaiting a reply thereto. I had an interview with the Chief of Advisers in the Bureau of Foreign Relations, who succeeded Mr. Pepper (the latter having given much time and attention to this matter), who informs me that the last note that has been submitted to Mr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, has been favorably received, and it has been intimated that the recommendations contained therein are under serious consideration by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

It is yet too soon to expect an official reply thereto, but from the feeling that is manifest in the Bureau of Foreign Relations, it is expected that a favorable reply will soon be received. Personally, I feel that the Bureau is accepting from the foreign Ambassador diplomatic assurances that to my mind are given for the purposes of allaying any present intentions on the part of this government to force the issue. I feel, though, that should the foreign government still persist in not fulfilling the promises made by their former Ambassador to President Taft, when the foreign trade agreement was entered into, that the State Department will recommend some legislation as will enable them to apply the remedy.

From my investigation of this case while in Vienna, I felt at that time quite convinced that the remedy must come from our own government, and I have no reason, at the present time, to believe—notwithstanding the assurances that have been received from the Austrian Ambassador to the effect that the note that has been submitted has been favorably received, and in the opinion of the Ambassador favorable action would be taken—that such will be the case.

I have yet to see from these astute diplomats any fulfillment of their diplomatic assurances in respect to this matter, and until such is done I feel that we are in the same position as we have been for the past eight years. I feel, though, that should the foreign government fail to respond in a manner that would relieve the present condition, and secure to us what has been officially promised, that probably some action will be taken by the State Department as will force that country to a fulfillment of its obligations.

I called attention to the Argentine case, in which under Paragraph 644, I believe, Congress provided means to automatically penalize any foreign country that placed duty on semolina or wheat or their products. The Argentine Government, as you know, placed a duty on these articles, which automatically brought into effect the penalty on similar products into the United States. As soon as this occurred, inasmuch as Argentina was exporting wheat to this country, the duty on imports to that country on those articles was withdrawn.

It is something of this sort that in my opinion we shall have to later resort to if our friendly requests to Austria-Hungary are in vain.

Very truly yours,

J. J. CULBERTSON, Chairman.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.90@9.30
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.50@7.85
Oxen and stags.....	5.75@7.75
Bulls.....	5.50@7.75
Dry cows.....	3.40@6.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	8.00@8.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 9.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, barnyard and fed, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.00
Live veal calves, culls.....	@ 5.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, heavy, unshorn.....	@ 8.00
Live lambs, common to good, unshorn.....	7.00@ 8.25
Live lambs, clipped.....	@ 7.15
Live sheep, ewes, clipped.....	6.00@ 6.60
Live sheep, wethers, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9.30
Hogs, medium.....	@ 9.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9.40
Pigs.....	@ 9.40
Rough.....	8.80@ 8.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice, native light.....	13 @13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice native light.....	13 @13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13
Choice Western, light.....	@12½
Common to fair Texas.....	@12
Good to choice heifers.....	@12½
Common to fair heifers.....	11½@12
Choice cows.....	@11½
Common to fair cows.....	10½@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15½@16	17 @18
No. 2 ribs.....	14 @15	16 @17
No. 3 ribs.....	11½@12	15 @16
No. 1 loins.....	15½@16	@18
No. 2 loins.....	14 @15	@17
No. 3 loins.....	11½@12	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	14 @14½	14½@15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	13½@14	14 @14½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@13½	13½@14
No. 1 rounds.....	12½@13½	@13
No. 2 rounds.....	12 @12½	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	11 @11½	@11½
No. 1 chucks.....	12 @13	@13½
No. 2 chucks.....	11 @11½	@12½
No. 3 chucks.....	10 @10½	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@16
Veals, county dressed, per lb.....	@15
Western calves, choice.....	@14
Western calves, fair to good.....	@13
Western calves, common.....	@12½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs.....	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@15
Lambs, good.....	@13½
Lambs, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, choice.....	@12½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11½
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked picnic, light.....	@13½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@13
Smoked shoulders.....	@13

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@29
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@15

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 @19½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15½@17½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@31
Shoulders, city.....	14 @14½
Shoulders, Western.....	@13½
Butts, regular.....	15 @15½
Butts, boneless.....	17 @17½
Fresh hams, city.....	@17½
Fresh hams, Western.....	16½@17
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12½

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over.....	280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 6c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	20 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @ 8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15½@16c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@85
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef hams, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@75
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	12	15
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5
Crystals.....	5½@ 6½
Powdered.....	@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .20
No. 2 skins.....	@ .24
No. 3 skins.....	@ .14
Branded skins.....	@ .19
Ticky skins.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .22
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.50
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 2½-14.....	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.45
Branded kips.....	@1.90
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.25
Ticky kips.....	@2.15
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Dry-picked, avg. per lb.....	21 @23
Chickens—	
Broilers, in bbls., fancy.....	32 @45
Roasting.....	17 @25
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	19 @19½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	17½@18
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. each.....	@19
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg.....	17½@18½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@14½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	4.25@4.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers.....	40 @50
Fowls, via freight, choice.....	17 @17½
Fowls, via express.....	19½@21
Roosters, old and young.....	@12
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.....	@20
Geese, per lb.....	11 @12
Guineas, per pair.....	@55

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	25 @25½
Creamery, Firsts.....	23½@24½
Process, Extras.....	20 @20½
Process, Firsts.....	18 @19

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	21½@22
Fresh gathered, store, packed firsts.....	20½@21
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	19½@20
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	18½@19½
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	17½@18
Fresh gathered, checks.....	16½@17

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@ 3.00
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	21.50 @22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @29.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.80
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 3.35
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 3.35
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	25.00 @26.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	3.30 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	3.10 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	nominal
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos. Lime, c. f. Charleston and New- port News.....	3.40 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phosph. acid).....	nominal
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	2.95 @ 3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

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